Monuments
of
WASHINGTON'S
PATRIOTISM

S. G. and E. L. ELBERT

CURIOUS HISTORICAL RELIC.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE MOTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, the Superintendent of Schools in Passaic county, N. J., recently paid a visit to his son in Kittrell, N. C., and there accidentally made the acquaintance of a great nephew of George Washington, a gentleman named Charles A. Thornton. The latter is a prominent gentleman in Kittrell, and had in his possession many interesting relics connected with the history of the Father of His Country. Among others was the last will and testament of Mrs. May Washington, the mother of the General, an old document almost illegible with age and threatening to crumble to pieces by handling. Mr. Cruikshank requested a copy of it and Mr. Thornton furnished it, together with a genealogy of the family. The following is a copy of the will as furnished to Mr. Cruikshank by Mr. Thornton:—

THE WILL.

In the name of God—Amen.—I, May Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spotsylvania, being in good health but calling to mind the uncertainty of this Life, and willing to dispose of my Worldly Estate, do make and Publish this my last Will, recommending my Soul into the Hands of my Creator, hoping for the remission of all my Sins, through the Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ the Saviour of Mankind. I dispose of all my Worldly Estate as follows:—

Imprimis—I give to my Son, General George Washington, all my Lands on Accokeck Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and His Heirs forever, also my best bed, bedstead and Virginia Cloth Curtains (the same that stand in my best Room), my quilted blue and White Quilt, and my Best dressing Glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my Son, Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his Assigns for Ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my Daughter, Betty Lewis, my Pinaton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my Daughter in Law, Hanna Washington, my purple Cloth Cloak lined with Shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my Grand Son Corbin Washington my negro Wench Old Bet, my riding Chair, and two black horses, to him and his Assigns for Ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand Son Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his Assigns for ever, also my Eight Silver table Spoons, half of my Crockery Ware, and the blew and White Tea China, my Walnut book Case, oval Table, one Bed, bed stead, one Pr. Sheets, one Pr. blankets, and White Cotton Counterpain, Two table Cloaths, Six Red Leather Chairs, half of my pewter, and one half of my Iron Kitchen Furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand Son Lawrence Lewis, my negro Wench Lydia, to him and his Assigns for ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my granddaughter Betty Carter, my negro Woman Little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her Assigns for ever, also my largest looking glass, my Walnut Writing Desk with Drawers—and Square dining Table, one Bed, Bed Stead bolster and pillows, one blanket, one Pr. Sheets, White Virginia Cloth Counterpain and purple curtains, my Red and White China, tea spoons, and the other half of my pewter, Crockery Ware, and the remainder of my Iron Kitchen Furniture.

Item.—I give to my grand son George Washington, my next best Dressing Glass, and Bed, Bed Stead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket, one Pair Sheets and Counterpain.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my grand Daughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball and Milly Washington, but should my Daughter Betty Lewis, fancy any one two or three articles, She is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly—I nominate and appoint my said Son Gen. George Washington, Executor of this my Will—and as I owe few or no debts—I direct my Executor to give no Security, nor to appraise my Estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my Devisees with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the Token of my love I now have to give them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this 20th day of May 1780.

MAY WASHINGTON. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and published in the presence, and signed by us in the presence of the sd. May Washington, and at her desire.

Witness { JOHN FORNEY HOUGH, JAMES MEYNER, JOSEPH WALKER.

The Charles Washington, to whom "my negro man Tom" is devised in the first item, was the great grandfather of Mr. Thornton, and the grandson George Washington, referred to in the seventh item, was the grandfather of Mr. Thornton.

MONUMENTS

OF

WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM.

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Washington June 14. 1841

The publication of the Fac simile of Gen.l Washington's accounts he cannot fail to be interesting to the people of the U. States - and the contemplated appropriation of the profits of the work to the establishment of an orphan Asylum commends itself to the feelings of all -

John Tyler

Washington June 18th 1841

Sir

Your new fac simile edition of the accounts of Genl Washington will doubtless be an acceptable present to the community & the object to which the profits of the edition are to be applied is in my opinion highly meritorious

I am very Respectfully
Yours
T. Ewing

To
Mr Franklin Knight

S. Chamber 23d June 1841

Dear Sir

I take pleasure in complying with your request. The fac Simile of General Washington's accounts is a precious relic which every American Citizen should possess. It demonstrates the method and the economy of the Father of his Country

I am respectfully
Your obedient Servant
H Clay

Wm Franklin Knight

Senate Chamber.
23d. June 1841

Sir,

In reply to your communication concerning the re-publication of Gen. Washington's accounts, I can only say, that in my opinion the work is well calculated to be beneficial in two accounts.

The first one is the example so very laudable, which it sets to the rising generation, of accuracy, care and punctuality in minded matters, however small; and the other is the model it furnishes of disinterestedness in the public service — not seeking it's pecuniary emolument, but the commendable motive of being useful to one's country

Respectfully
Levi Woodbury

Wm Franklin Knight,

Office of Atty: General

June 25th 1841

My Dear Sir

I am pleased to learn that you are about to publish a fac simile of General Washington's accounts: He was a man so exemplary in all that is useful or great, that every thing that marks his conduct & the habits of his life, must be interesting and instructive to his countrymen.

Very respectfully
yrs &c

J J Crittenden

Wm Franklin Knight

Senate Chamber
June 23d 1841.

Sir

I am pleased to learn from your letter, that a new edition of the Fac Simile of General Washington's Accounts is about to be published - It will merit, as I have no doubt it will receive, the approbation and patronage of the Community.

Very respectfully

Your Obdt Servt

R. P. Fitzhugh

Franklin Knight Esq

Washington June 28. '41

I concur in the propriety of the publication which you propose. Order, & method, were striking features in the character of Genl Washington, & they are well exhibited in the manner in which he kept the accounts of his personal expenses

Daniel Webster

Franklin Knight Esq

Sir, Washington, June 28th 1841.

It gives me pleasure to learn, from your note of the 25th inst., that you are about to publish a new edition of the Fac Simile of General Washington's accounts, and that the proceeds are destined for so benevolent a purpose.

This simple memoir is full of instruction. It teaches all, and especially the young, that economy, order, and an universal conscientiousness, even in the smallest matters of confidence, not only may be consistent with the greatest capacity, and the most splendid achievements, but are indispensable to their perfection. Nothing in the character of Washington, indeed, strikes me as more admirable, than his deep and abiding sense, under all circumstances of his just accountability, unless it be the unwavering

unwavering firmness with which he rejected and defied all other motives of conduct, from whatever quarter, or under whatever plausible appearances, presented. His integrity was of the same strength as his wisdom. and power, and hence the fine harmony which blended the hero, the sage and the patriot, all in colossal proportions, with what I fear may be thought by many, unworthy of the association — an honest man. Nothing was too minute for his attention, which it was his duty to do. With his own hand, day by day, in the midst of the greatest employments, and while building up for himself an enduring fame he found time to keep the account of his smallest expenditures, so as to have it always ready for settlement, and to show his Country how the money entrusted to him had been employed. In this, as in all his undertakings, he subjected himself to the most rigorous exactions, asking no concession to his great merits and services, no indulgence for the unavoidable demands upon his time, no excuse for haste or imperfection. The work was done, and proved itself

Would that his Country, enriched by his pure fame, had in this, imitated the example of her illustrious son. Then, would the lofty column, long ere now, have fulfilled the promise, to grace our land with a befitting monument of our sense of the worth of Washington! But it fails in the performance, as he never did.

I sincerely hope that your expectations may be realized, and the good work you are engaged in, be promoted, by the publication of this interesting portion of the history of the Father of his Country.

Very respectfully and truly Yr. most obt. Servant

John Sergeant.

Franklin Knight Esq.

Senate Chamber June 23 1841

Sir,

I cordially approve the object which the Trustees of the Washington Manual Labor school & male orphan asylum, have in view, & which they seek to aid by the publication of a new edition of the Fac-Simile of Gen. Washington's accounts. The benevolent purpose to which the proceeds of its sales are devoted, entitles it to extensive & liberal patronage: while the means thus afforded of an enlarged diffusion of so interesting a relic of the father of his Country, calls up motives of Patriotism & gratitude in aid of your enterprise.

Wishing your institution abundant success,

I am, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Geo. Evans

Franklin Knight Esq
Washington.

Sir

Your note of recent date informs me there is in progress of publication under the supervision of a Comte (of which you are a member), for the benefit of the Labour school & male asylum of this city, a new edition of the Fac similie of General Washingtons accounts as charged up against the government for his personal expenditures during the war of the revolution.

It is difficult to imagine a more appropriate adaptation of means to an end than is conceived of in this proposal. It is peculiarly fitting that the instructive lessons of frugality which these accounts impart, should associate in their wider extension the additional merit of contributing to the support of those whose necessities demand of them & so impressively commend to others, the practical virtues of economy

But these accounts have a more popular claim to consideration & which should entitle them to be regarded as one of the richest legacies bequeathed to us by the father of his country. They impressively illustrate the importance of habitual care & thoughtfulness to the minor concerns of life. And how necessary all these become in making up the character of a great & good man. They teach us much of method, — of honesty & justice, — & more of Patriotism Not that Patriotism which reckons its own value in dollars & cents, — but that of unpurchasable purity which counts upon no price less than a nations liberty, & the good of mankind

Respectfully yours &c

John Henderson
of Miss. pi

Franklin Knight Esq
one of the Com.tee &c

Senate Chamber

Washington City July 10. 1841

Sir,

I am gratified to learn by your polite note of the 25th. of June, that it is the intention of the Trustees of the Washington Manual Labor School & Male Orphan Asylum, to publish a new edition of the Fac Simile of Gen. Washington's accounts, with several interesting additions, for the benefit of that Institution

It not only demonstrates an extraordinary degree of disinterested patriotism in the Great Father of his country, but exhibits in bold relief to his countrymen, the systematic order he uniformly observed in all matters of business, and often under the most adverse circumstances, which is worthy of all imitation, by persons in every situation in life

I sincerely hope that this renewed exertion of the Trustees to provide for an Institution which commends itself to the best sympathies of our nature may meet with the success it so justly merits at the hands of the American People.

I am very respectfully
Your obt Servt

Richard M Young

Franklin Knight Esq.
Washington City.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in behalf of the Trustees of Washington, Manuel Lobor School and Melo Orphans Asylum, by which I learn that it is contemplated by the Trustees to publish a new Edition of the fac Simile of General Washington's accounts for the benefit of the institution.

It affords me pleasure to concur in the propriety of the publication, as well as to approve of the laudable and benevolent object to which the profits of the publication are to be applied.

Respectfully Your Obt Sert

Thos Gilmer

Franklin Knight

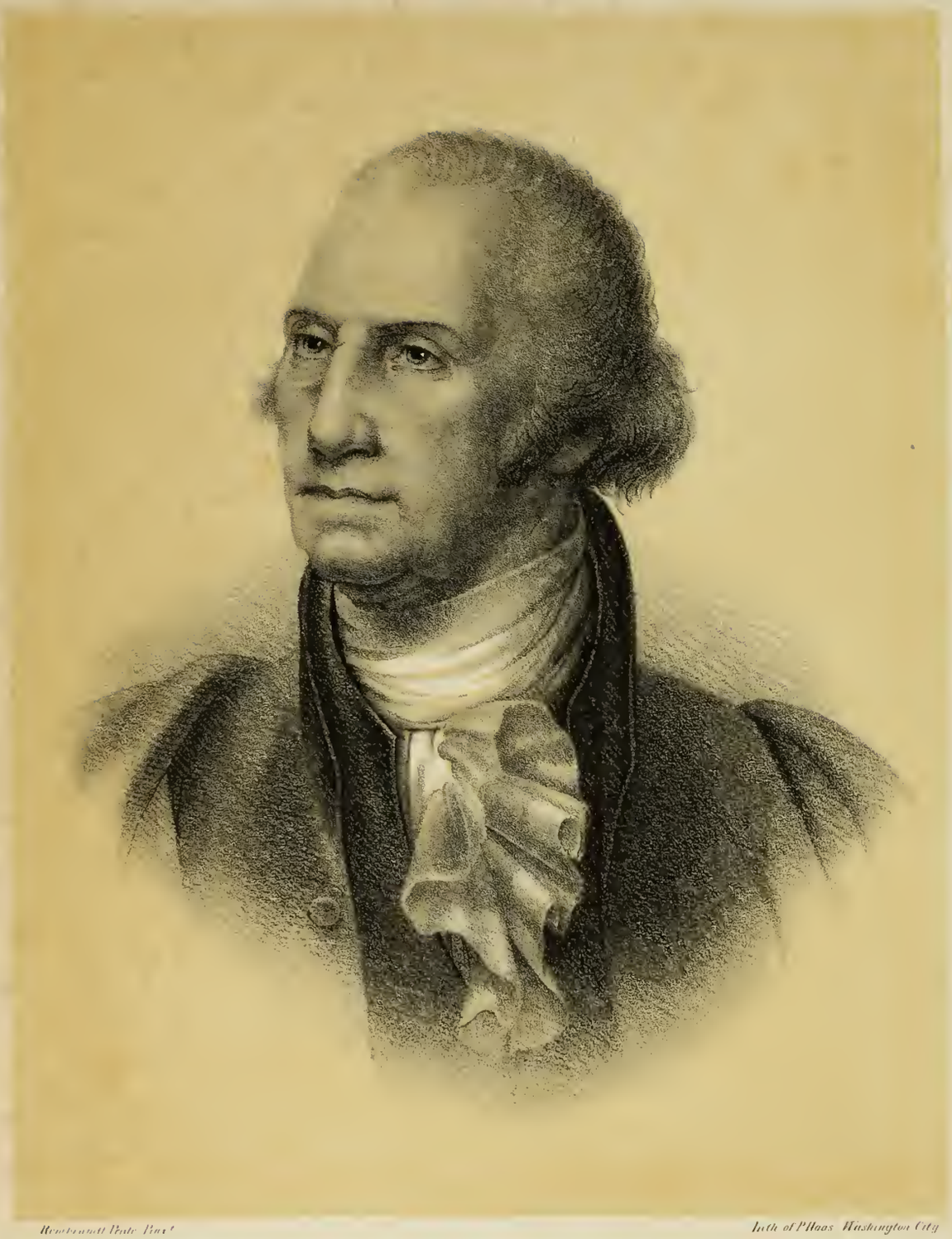
Washington June 28 1841

Sir

I have been highly gratified to hear that it is contemplated to publish another edition of the Fac Simile of Genl. Washington's accounts - The object for which the publication is engaged combined with the subject itself can not fail to commend your enterprise to the humane, the patriotic and the curious every where - I have the honor to wish you great success

Thomas W. Gilmer

Franklin Knight esq.



Rembrandt Peale Pinx.t

Lith. of P. Haas Washington City

G. Washington

Born February 22.d 1732
Dec.d December 14.th 1799

Monuments

OF

WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM:

CONTAINING A

FAC-SIMILE OF HIS PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

KEPT DURING

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR;

AND

SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH HIS MILITARY COMMAND AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND EMBELLISHMENTS.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES

OF

WASHINGTON'S MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL

AND

MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT INSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON:

1841.

H. LUDWIG, PRINTER, NEW-YORK.

CONTENTS.

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTERS COMMENDING THE PLAN OF PUBLISHING A THIRD EDITION.

FRONTISPIECE — PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON. (PLATE.)

INTRODUCTION.

ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON.

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS LIFE

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON. (PLATE.)

LINES BY THE REVEREND WILLIAM JAY.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

VIEW OF THE TOMB. (PLATE.)

CERTIFICATE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FAC-SIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES FROM 1755 TO 1783 1

PLAN OF A LINE OF MARCH TO FORT DUQUESNE.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS 65

WASHINGTON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF 65

HIS ACCEPTANCE — COMMISSION 65

CIRCULAR LETTER OF WASHINGTON TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES . . 66

RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS TO ERECT AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON . . 71

WASHINGTON VISITS PRINCETON BY REQUEST OF CONGRESS 72

ADDRESS TO HIM BY THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS 72

HIS REPLY 72

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF WASHINGTON TO THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES . . . 73

REPLY OF THE OFFICERS 75

WASHINGTON TAKES LEAVE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN NEW-YORK 76

SPEECH OF WASHINGTON ON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION 76

ANSWER BY THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS 77

WASHINGTON INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 77

HIS SPEECH 78

ADDRESS TO HIM FROM THE SENATE 79

PRESIDENT'S REPLY 80

ADDRESS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 81

PRESIDENT'S REPLY 81

PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING 82

WASHINGTON'S LEGACY: OR FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES 83

LETTER OF WASHINGTON ACCEPTING THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN 1778 92

HOUDON'S BUST OF WASHINGTON. (PLATE.) 93

FUNERAL ORATION ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON BY GENERAL HENRY LEE . . . 93

TOP OF THE SARCOPHAGUS. (PLATE) 96

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 97

S. E. View of the Mansion of George Washington

MOUNT VERNON.

INTRODUCTION.

ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON.

The Father of his Country would receive little additional splendour if we could trace his descent from the most illustrious and time-honoured families of England. We love to gaze at him "in the pure atmosphere of his own glory." It is, however, natural that those who inherit his fame should wish to know his origin.

George Washington was descended from a respectable family of that name anciently established at Twitfield and Warton in Lancashire, and which afterwards gave lords to the manor of Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton. Sir William Washington, of Packington in Leicestershire, the eldest son and heir of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Sulgrave, married Anne, the half-sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. This Sir William had, among other younger brothers, two named John and Lawrence, and the latter was a student at Oxford in 1622.

John and Lawrence emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and settled at Bridge's Creek on the Potomac River, in the county of Westmoreland. John was employed as General against the Indians in Maryland, and the parish in which he lived was named after him. He was the father of Lawrence Washington, who died in 1697, leaving two sons, John and Augustine. Augustine died in 1743, at the age of 49, leaving several sons by his two marriages. George, the President, was the eldest by the second wife, Mary Ball, and was born 11th Feb., (old style) 1732.

As very few can be found who are not in possession of some one of the many admirable Lives of Washington, a memoir is not called for in this work; but a chronological statement of the most striking events in his illustrious career seems not inappropriate in a volume like the present.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Appointed Surveyor of Lands 1748, at 16 years of age; — Military Inpsector, with the rank of Major, at 19; — Adjutant-General, in 1752; — sent as Commissioner to the French, 1753; — placed in command of the Troops, and Colonel of the Virginia regiment, 1754; — Aid to Braddock at the battle of Monongahela, July 9, 1755; — again in command of the Virginia Troops, Aug. 14, 1755; — resigns his commission,

Dec. 1758; — married, Jan. 6, 1759; — same year elected a Member of the House of Burgesses; — in 1765 he acted as Commissioner for settling military accounts; — sent to the first Continental Congress, 1774; — chosen a Member of the second Continental Congress, 1775; — elected Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, June 15, 1775; — takes command of the Army at Cambridge, July 2, 1775; — Boston evacuated by the British army, March 17, 1776; — Battle of Long-Island, Aug. 27, 1776; — invested by Congress with dictatorial powers, Dec. 27, 1776; — Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776; — Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; — Battle of the Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777; — Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777; — Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; — Siege of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781; — Farewell Address to the Army, Nov. 2, 1783; — takes possession of New-York, Nov. 25, 1783; — his last meeting with his Officers, Dec. 4, 1783; — resigns his Commission to Congress, Dec. 23, 1783; — delegated from Virginia to the General Convention to form a Constitution, of which body he was chosen President, May 14, 1787; — chosen President of the United States, from March 4, 1789, and inaugurated at New-York April 30; — chosen President for a second term, from March 4, 1793; — his Farewell Address to the people, 17th Sept., 1796; — retires to private life, 4th March, 1797; — appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, July 3, 1798; — died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.

N.W. VIEW OF THE MANSION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON.

The reader will be gratified with the following expression of opinion respecting the Father of his Country, from one of the most eloquent and venerable Divines in England.

LINES

WRITTEN ON A DRAWING OF MOUNT VERNON,

THE SEAT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON:

By the Rev. WILLIAM JAY.

There dwelt the Man, the flower of human kind,
Whose visage, mild, bespoke his nobler mind:

There dwelt the Soldier, who his sword ne'er drew
But in a righteous cause, to freedom true:

There dwelt the Hero, who ne'er killed for fame,
Yet gained more glory than a Cæsar's name:

There dwelt the Statesman, who, devoid of art,
Gave soundest counsels from an upright heart:

And, O Columbia, by thy sons caressed,
There dwelt the Father of the realms he blessed;
Who no wish felt to make his mighty praise,
Like other chiefs the means himself to raise;
But there, retiring, breathed in pure renown,
And felt a grandeur that disdained a Crown.

Washington,

THE DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY, THE FOUNDER OF LIBERTY,

THE FRIEND OF MAN.

HISTORY AND TRADITION ARE EXPLORED IN VAIN

FOR A PARALLEL TO HIS CHARACTER.

IN THE ANNALS OF MODERN GREATNESS,

HE STANDS ALONE,

AND THE NOBLEST NAMES OF ANTIQUITY

LOSE THEIR LUSTRE IN HIS PRESENCE.

BORN THE BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND,

HE UNITED ALL THE QUALITIES NECESSARY

TO AN ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.

NATURE MADE HIM GREAT;

HE MADE HIMSELF VIRTUOUS.

CALLED BY HIS COUNTRY TO THE DEFENCE OF HER LIBERTIES,

HE TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED THE RIGHTS OF HUMANITY,

AND ON THE PILLARS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

LAID THE FOUNDATIONS OF A GREAT REPUBLIC.

TWICE INVESTED WITH SUPREME MAGISTRACY,

BY THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF A FREE PEOPLE,

HE SURPASSED IN THE CABINET

THE GLORIES OF THE FIELD,

AND VOLUNTARILY RESIGNING THE SCEPTRE AND THE SWORD,

RETIRED TO THE SHADES OF PRIVATE LIFE.

A SPECTACLE SO NEW AND SO SUBLIME

WAS CONTEMPLATED WITH THE PROFOUNDEST ADMIRATION;

AND THE NAME OF

WASHINGTON,

ADDING NEW LUSTRE TO HUMANITY,

RESOUNDED TO THE REMOTEST REGIONS OF THE EARTH.

MAGNANIMOUS IN YOUTH,

GLORIOUS THROUGH LIFE,

GREAT IN DEATH,

HIS HIGHEST AMBITION THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND,

HIS NOBLEST VICTORY THE CONQUEST OF HIMSELF,

BEQUEATHING TO POSTERITY THE INHERITANCE OE HIS FAME,

AND BUILDING HIS MONUMENT IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN,

HE LIVED THE ORNAMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

AND DIED REGRETTED BY A MOURNING WORLD.

The author of this Inscription is not known. It has been transcribed from a manuscript copy written on the back of a picture frame, in which is set a miniature likeness of Washington, and which hangs in one of the rooms of the Mansion at Mount Vernon—where it was left some time after Washington's death.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

FAC-SIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNTS,

FROM JUNE, 1775, TO JUNE, 1783.

It will be recollected that Washington received no pecuniary compensation for his services during the Revolutionary War. He kept, however, himself, an account of his expenses, which, at the close of that eventful period, he presented to, and was admitted by the Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, JULY, 1841.

General Washington's account of his expenses during the Revolutionary War, in his own hand-writing, is on file in this office: — the annexed is a Fac-simile thereof.

Richd Nourse

Chief Clerk in the Register's Office.

Accounts,

G Washington - with the

United States,

Commencing June 1775;

and ending June

1783,

Comprehending a Space

of 8 Years.

1) D.r The United States in ac

		Pen.a	Lawful
			i.e. Dollars a 6/
1775 June	To the purchase of five Horses (two of which were had on credit from Mr. James Mease) to equip me for my Journey to the Army at Cambridge – & for the Service I was then going upon – having sent my Chaise and Horses back to Virginia	£239 —	
22 n.2	To a light Phaeton bot of Decr. Renaudet	£ 55 —	
. 3	To double Harness for D.o bought from Mr. Todd	£ 7 – 15 –	
. 4	To Cash paid for Sadlery a Letter Case, Maps, Glasses, &c.a &c.a &c.a for the use of my Command	29 – 13 – 6	
. 5	To Mr. Benj.a Stemmers for keeping the above Horses	5 – 6 – 2	
July n6	To the acc.t of Thomas Mifflin Esq.r for Money Expended by him in the Journey from Philadelphia to Cambridge in which the Expences of General Lee, Col.o Reed &c.a were included	£129 – 8 – 2	
	Am.t carr.d forw.d	£466 – 2 – 10	

c^n with ..... G. Washington ..... Cr^k 2

		Lawful		
		l, c dollars a/f		
1775 July	By Cash for a Gun and accoutrements	£ 3	0	0

Am^t carr^d for^d	£ 3	0	0

3/ D.rs The United States --- in ac

		Pen.a	Lawful		
1775					
July	To amount bro.t forward	£466-2:10			
No. 7	To Sundry Sums paid by my self in the aforesaid Journey - amounting to		34	8	3
No 8 5.	To N. Sparhawks acc.t		2	8	
" 9 ---	To Sam. Griffin Esq	1 15 4			
" 10 ---	To the Expences of myself & party reconnoitring the Sea Coast East of Boston Harbor		18	13	2
11, 15	To 333 1/3 Dollars given to ——— * to induce him to go into the Town of Boston; to establish a secret Correspondence for the purpose of conveying intelligence of the Enemys movements & designs		100		
12 ---	To Cash paid for cleaning the House which was provided for my Quarters & w.h had been occupied by the Marblehead Regim.t		2	10	9
13 19	To Ditto to M.r Ebenr Austen the Steward for House hold Expences †		10	—	
14 24	To Ditto - paid a French Cook		2	5	
15 ---	To Ditto - paid M.r Austen for Household Expences		2	—	
	Am.t carr.d forw.d	£467. 18.2	£172	5	2

* The names of Persons who are employed within the Enemys Lines, or who may go there whose names cannot be inserted

A. with ----- G. Washington Cr

		Lawful		
1775				
July	By amount bro.d forward ----	£ 3	0	0
19	By Cash of Jos.h Trumbull Esq. Commysary General ----	200	—	—
	By am.t carr.d forward. £	203	0	0

† This, and every other sum which will be found charged in these acc.ts to Mr. Austin, are credited in his Book of Household Expenditures, herewith given in as a Voucher —

5/ D^rs The United States ... in Ac

			Pers^a	Lan^l	Pen^l	
1775						
July		To amount brō forward	£ 467.18.2	172	5	2
1776	26	To M^r Austin for Housed				
	2	Expences		10	—	
Aug	1	To M^r Howes acc^t		5	9	4
	5	To M^r Austen — Housek Exp^s		2	—	
		Ditto — Ditto		8	—	
		To Washing at Sundry times		4	12	
		To Servants at Ditto		4	16	—
	8	To M^r Will^m Vans acc^t		81	11	—
	17	To Dan^l Isley — P^d acc^t		6	—	
	18	To Giles Alexander — D^o		1	—	
	20	To Reuben Colburn		10	—	
		To M^r Austen — H^d Exp^s		10	—	
	21	Ditto — Ditto		2	8	—
	23	Ditto — Ditto		18	—	
	25	To James Campbele — neces-				
		saries for the House		1	10	
	29	To Jehoiakim Goukin — D^o D^o		1	10	
		To M^r Austin — H^d Exp^s		12	—	
Sep.	1	To Paper, Sealing Wax &c^a				
		of Severals		6	10	—
		To Cash for recovering my				
		Pistols which had been				
		stolen, & for repairing				
		them afterwards		1	10.	—
	7	To M^r Sparhawks acc^t		22	1.	2
		To M^r Pierce Ass^t to Gen^l				
		Gates — Wages		4	—	
		To Reuben Colburn		16	8	—
		To S: B Webb Esq^r for Maj^r				
		Trench (a Prisoner) his				
		Exp^s to Hartford		12	—	
	18	To M^r Austin — H^d Exp^s		6	—	
		To The Exp^s of myself and				
		Party in reconnoitring				
		the South & West shore				
		of Boston Harbor		16	1	4
		Am^t carr^d forw^d £	467.18.2	435	17	—

Dr. with ... G. Washington ... Cr

1775		Lawful £	s	d
July	By am.t bro.t forw.d	203		
28	By Cash Pd. Tho.s Mifflin Esq.r aid de Camp - adv.d by Jos.h Trumbull Esq.r Com.y Gen.l	32		
Aug.t 21	By Ditto from The Paymaster Gen.l Warren 1000 Dollars	300		
	By Ditto from M.r Donald - Bal.ce of Money put into his Hands to bear his Exp.s to Ticonderoga	1	17	3
	By Ditto from James Barry for a Musket	3		
	Am.t carr.d forward.	£ 539	17	3

7) D.r The United States ---- in

1775		Pen.a	Lawful		
Sep	To amount bro.t forw.d ---- £	✓467-18-2	✓435	17	—
40 28	To Mr. Austin --- Hd Exps ----		12	—	
41 ---	Ditto ---- Ditto ----		6	—	
42 ---	To Eben.r Grey ----		✓6	—	
43 ---	To Mr. Will.m Carr ----		✓35	6	11
44 ----	To Capt.n Osnald p.r Con				
	stant Warts &c.a ----		✓3	7	5
45 Oct.r 1	To Blacksmiths acc.t at				
	sundry times to the date ----		✓3	6	4
46 ---	To Servants --- Do --- Do ----		1	16	—
47 ---	To Washing --- Do --- Do ----		6	11	4
48 ----	To Servants Wages in				
	part - 74 dollars ----		18	4	—
49 — 2	To Expen.s of my Stick ----		2	6	4
	Ditto for Servants ----		1	8	9
50 ---	To a Field Bedstead & Cur				
	tains, Mattrass, Blan				
	kets &c.a &c.a had of				
	different Persons ----		22	—	
51 3	To Walter White Esq.r for				
	a Riding Mare ----		✓48	—	
52 5	To Mr. Austin - Hd Exps ----		6	—	
53 ---	To Halters - &c.a ----		2	4	—
54 6	To Mr. Ritchie ----		✓28	—	
55 ----	To Expen.s of my self & Party				
	visiting the Shores about				
	Chelsea ----		8	5	6
56 — 10	To Mr. Austin --- Hd Exps ----		6	—	
57 —	To Wm Ryans acc.t ----		✓2	16	—
58 16	To Mr. Austin Hd Exps ----		16	10	—
59 23	Ditto ---- Ditto ----		6	—	
60 27	Ditto ---- Ditto ----		2	2	—
61 30	Ditto ---- Ditto ----		12	—	
62 —	To Cash gave Servants at				
	different times ----		2	8	—
63 ---	To Josiah Fessenden ----		✓6	—	
64 —	To Moses Fessenden ----		✓5	4	—
	Am.t carr.d forw.d — £	467-18-2	†704	13	7
			705	13	7

acc[t] with ... G Washington ... Cr

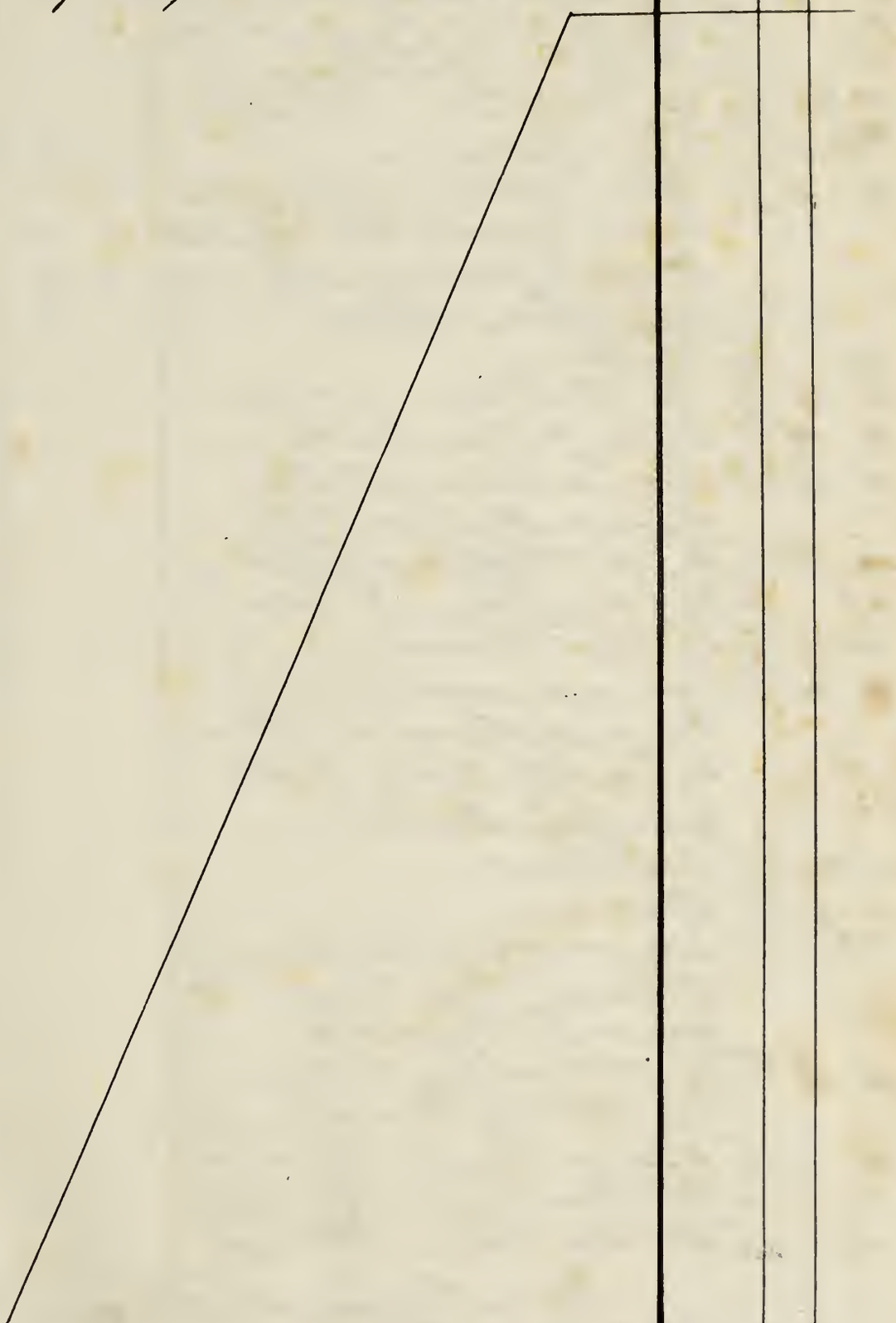
			Lawful		
1775					
Aug	By	Amount brot. for[d]	£	539	17 3
Oct 6	By	Cash from the Pay master Gen[l] ... 500 Dollars ...		150	

Am[t] carr[d] forward ... £ 689 17 3

			Perm.a			Lawful		
1775.								
Oct.	To am.t bro.t forward ---	£	467	18.2		704	13	7
Nov 5	To Geo. Bayler Esq.r							
no 65	— p.d acc.t					3	9	4
66 7.	To M.r Austin -- A.d Exp.s					9	—	—
67 10	Ditto ---------- D.o					9	—	—
68 20	Ditto ---------- D.o					12	—	—
69 —	To Exp.s at Roxbury ----					6	2	8
70 —	To M.r Austin --- A.d Exp.s					12	18	—
71 22	Ditto ---------- D.o					12	—	—
72 30	To Elijah Bennet ----------						18	—
73 Dec.1	To Otway Byrd Esq.r ----							
	p.d Rec.t -- & by order ---					31	—	—
74	To Servants Wages ----					9	—	—
75 5	To M.r Austin -- A.d Exp.s					26	8	—
76 —	To M.r John Dunlap -----		11.	11.	6			
77 —	To Washing ----------					4	13	
78 —	To Barber at Sundry times					6	10	
79 12	To M.r Austin -- A.d Exp.s					36	—	—
80 19	To M.r Van ----------					37	18	10
81 28	To Sam.l B Webb Esq.r for							
1776	Sundries - House use ---					10	6	1
Jan.y 9	To M.r Austin - A.d Exp.s					32	8	—
83 —	To the Farrier - attending							
	my Sick Horses ----------					7	10	—
84 ---	To the Relief of the dis.d							
	sed Wives & Children of							
	the Soldiers from Mar=							
	blehead. ----------					15	—	—
85 ---	To Ditto of Ditto - Cape Ann					10	—	—
86 17.	To M.r Austin -- A.d Exp.s					32	8	—
87 20	To Pascal Smith Esq ----					75	—	—
88 25	To M.r Malk.h Irwin ----					14	2	4
89 29	To Barber ----------					3	15	—
90 —	To Geo: Bayler Esq.r - Exp.s to							
	& from Nomakk on busr.s					21	5	8
91 Feb 1	To Otway Byrd Esq.r - p.d ord.s					30	10	—
92 ---	To Washing ----------					3	16	4
	Carr.d forward.	£	479	9	8	1177	12	10

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr (10

			Lawful		
1775					
Oct	By am.t brot.t forward ----	£	689	17	3
Dec.r 19	By Cash of the Pay master General --- 1000 Dollars		300	—	—
26	By Ditto returned from Col.o Fry's Repiment overp.d ---		22	—	—



Am.t carr.d forw.d -- £ 1011 17 3

11) D.r The United States ___ in acc

			Pens.a		Lawful		
1776							
Feb.		To amount bro.t forw.d	£	479-9-8	1177	12	10
93	5	To George Baylor Esq.r for sundry articles purchased by him for the use of the Family			6	17	3
94	7	To Mr. Austen — H.d Exp.s			32	8	—
95		To Taylering for my Serv.t			8	12	8
96		To Postage of Letters			3	12	—
97	22	To Mr. Austin — H.d Exp.s			40	10	—
98	Mar 2	To Thos. Patton			6	1	6
99	4	To Exp.s of myself and Party Recon.g Dorchester Heights previous to our possessing them			10	10	—
100		To Sadlery			2	0	6
101	12	To Mr. Austin — H.d Exp.s			32	8	—
102	19	To Mr. Wm. Bartlett			38	12	—
103	23	To Cash advanced the Baron De Woedtke			3	12	—
104	25	To Mr. Wm. Hollingshead			37	1.	5
105		To Mr. Austin — H.d Exp.s			18	—	
106	28	To Mr. Jos.h Stanbury				16	—
107	30	To Cash advanced Capt.s Birmingham, Wm. Burns & Timothy Seely Riflemen from Quebec			6	—	—
108	31.	To Washing			3	12	—
109		To Barber			1	10	—
Apl.	1	To amount of Sundry Items p.r Mem.ms for secret Services to the date			232	—	—
111		To Capt.n Oakley to bear his Exp.s to Providence			1	4	—
112	2	To Heavy Reed — Sundries			3	5	6
113		To Mr. Hastings Postage			3	5	—
114		To Mr. Austin — H.d Exp.s			35	9	—
115							
		Carr.d forward	£	479-9-8	1764	19	8

with ---- G Washington ---- Cr

			Lawful		
1775					
Dec 2	By am.t bro.t forward ---	£	1011	17	3
1776					
Feb 17	By Cash of the Pay master General -- 1000 Dollars ---		300	—	—
Mar 14	By Ditto from Do --- 1000 Do ---		300	—	—
29	By Ditto - rec.d from Dum.d Jewet - Bal.e of money put into his hands by warrant to purchase arms ----------		116	6	6
30	By Ditto rec.d from Col.o Mitchell on a similar acc.t ---		85	10	—
apl 3	By Ditto rec.d from M.r James Barrett & others -- Do ----		182	14	—
		£	1996	7	9.

D^rs The United States in Acc^t

			Perf.^d			Lawful		
1776								
apr.^l		To amount brot. forw^d	£	479	9 8	1704	19	8
N^o 116		To Exp^s in visiting the several Islands in Boston Harbor after the Evacuation of the Town by the Enemy				8	10	—
117	4	To M^r Austin per Bal^c of his acc^t as Steward to the date and my leaving Cambridge for New York				9	2	4
118	—	To Barber in full				5	18	4
		To Washing D^o				7	4	8
119	6	To Cash paid Gov^r Cooke at Providence p^r acc^t				15	—	—
120		To M^r Jefferson Expres Rider twice				5	14	
121	13	To Exp^s on the Road from Cambridge to New Y^k by the way of Provid^e & back the Lound p^r M^r Palfrey				53	15	2
122	—	To Ditto paid by myself in Providence &c^a exclusive of the above				12	10	9
123	—	To the Exp^s of Maj^r Carrington Harrison my Aid^s de Camp on the upper or common Post Road with M^r Washington				45	6	1
124	15	To M^r Philips for Riding Expres to Commodore Hopkins at New London				3	—	—
125	—	To Exp^s of a Party of Oneida Ind^s on a visit to me & for pres^ts for them				15	4	6
		Carr^d forward	£	479	9 8	1886	10	6

with ..... G. Washington -- Cr

1776		Lawful
apl.	By amount brot. forward -	£ 1996-7-9
	By Cash of the Pay master General -- 10.0.0 Dollrs - - -	300 — —

Carr. forrd -- £ 2296-7-9

D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

			Penn.a	Lawful		
1776						
Ap.l		To am.t brot.t forward £	479-9-8.	✓ 1886	10	6
		Deduct 25 p C.t to reduce Penn.a to Lawful	-95.17.11	✓ 383	11	9
			York Cur.y			
N.o 126.	25.	To the Exp.s of myself & party recon.g the Sev.l Landing places &c.a on Staten Island	-16-10-			
May 127	11	To Rob.t Porter --- Penn.a £7-5				
N.o 128		To Benj.a Harbeson ✓13.11.6				
		✓20-16-6 eq.l to -----		✓ -16	13	2
129		To Exp.s of a tour on, and Recon.g of Long Island	-26-8-6			
130		To Washing- &c.a -----	--8-3-4	--	-	
131		To M.r Plunket Fleeson acc.t £64-2-6 Penn.a eq.l to -----		✓ -57	6	-
132.	28.	To M.r Jn.o G Frazer for a Trunk to pack my Papers in -----		✓ -2	16	-
June 4		To M.r Sparhawk for a				
133		Collection of Maps &c.a ver to the Book £14.18 eq.l to -----		✓ -11	18	6
134		To the Exp.s of myself & Suit to, at, & from Phil.a p.d M.r Harrison --	✓ -87-18-8			
135		To Washing & other acc.ts paid by myself & G. p.d Bills to -----		-10	5	
136.	14	To George Bayler Esq.r -----		✓ -35	3	5
137.	26	To Ab.m Durpee -----	✓ 7.10.6			
138		To Expen.s in Recon.g the Channel & Landings on both sides the N.o River as high as Tarry Town to fix the defenses thereof	-10.18-			
		Carr.d forw.d -- £	157-9-0	✓ 2398	4	4

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr.

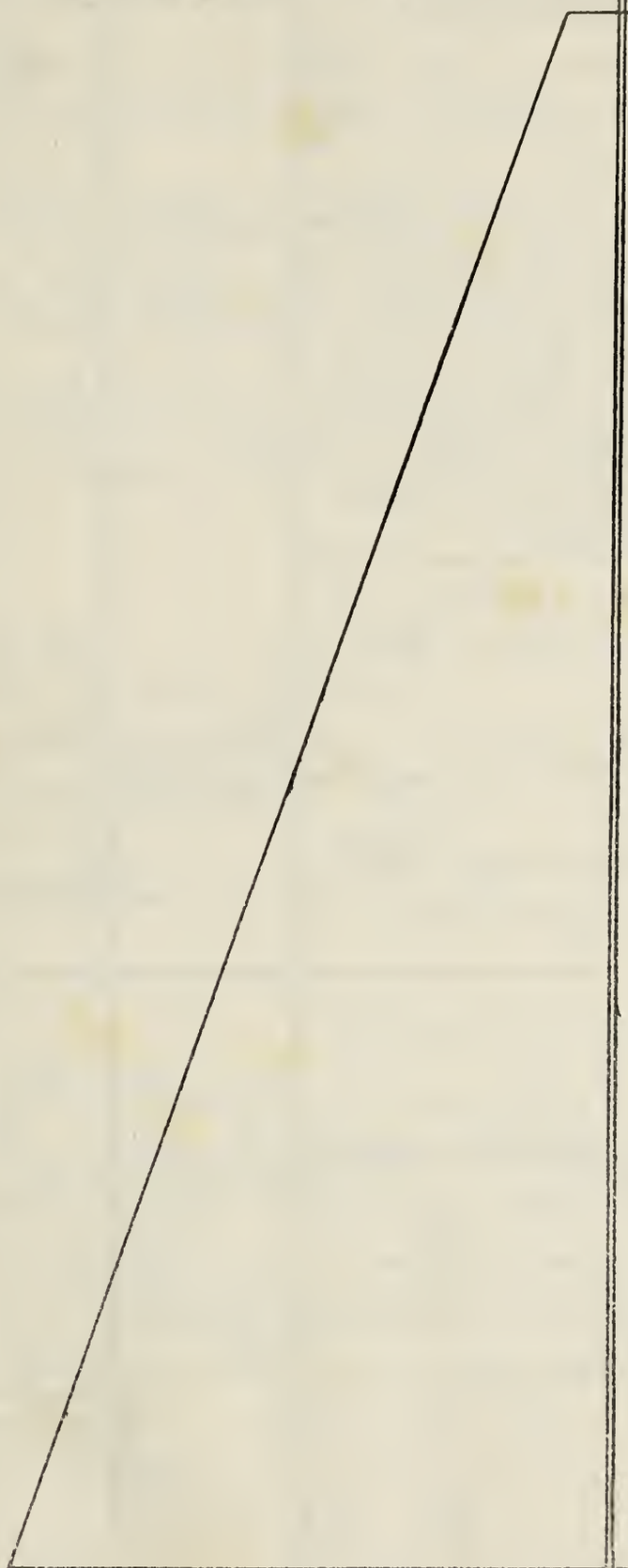
		York C	Lawful		
1776					
May	By am.t bro.t forw.d ----		£	2296	7 - 9
	By Sundry Sums advan.d by Tho.s Mifflin Esq.r D.y P.r Gen.l to Mr.s Smith the House keeper at New York, for House hold Expences - viz				
	Apl. 12 --- 100 Doll.rs at 8/	40 - 0 - 0			
	18 --- 100 ----------	40 —			
	23 --- 200 ----------	80 —			
	May. 1 --- 100 ----------	40 —			
	500				
June 6	By my draft in favor of Messrs. Measam Caldwell Benj.a Curtis. £100 — Diff.ce of Exch.e --- 20. ----------			80	—
	Carr.d forw.d --- £	200 —	£	2376	7 - 9

D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

1776		York.		Lawful		
June.	To and.r bro.t forward £	157.9.0		2398	4	4
N.o 139	To a Reconnoitre of the East River & Along the Sound as far as Mamaranack	16.9.4				
110 26	To Capt.n Gibbs for House hold Exp.s 91. Doll.s			27	6	—
July 8.	To Ditto — D.o 120 D.o			36	—	—
142 15	Ditto — D.o 200 D.o			60	—	—
143 —	To Timothy Wood	4.15.				
144 —	To M.r Smith the K.o Keeper 500 Dollars at differ.t times Jr.m Tho.s Mifflin Esq.r 2. M.r Gor.l as p.r Contra — and 909 Dollars by myself thro' Capt.n Gibbs — In all 1409 Dollars a 8/	563.12				
145 —	To Cups bought			13	10	—
146 —	To Lieut.t Lewis per sundries for y.r use of the H.o	2 8				
147 —	To my own & Parties exp.o pences lay in p.t out Fort Lee on the Jersey side of the K.o River	8.15				
148 23.	To Capt.n Gibbs for House hold Expences 200 D.s			60	—	—
149 —	To the Expence of Recov.g the County as far as Perth Amboy	19:10				
150 Aug.t 9	To Capt.n Gibbs. H.o Exp.s 500 D.s			150	—	—
Sep.t 1.	To Servants at Sundry					
151	times — 42 Dollars			12	12	—
	Can.d forward. £	772:18:4		2757	12	4

with — G: Washington — 6.

1776		York.	Lawful		
June	By amount brot. forr.	£200 —	ˇ2376	7	9
Aug 9	By Cash from the Pay Master 1000 Dollars	———	300	—	—



Carr. forr.	£200 —	ˇ2676	7	9

D.rs The United States in Acc.t

1776.		York	Lawful		
Sep.	To am.t bro.t forward	£ 772-18-4	£ 2757	12	4
Oct 2.	To Rich.d Peacock	2-11-			
153 10	To Capt.n Gibbs H. Exp.s 500 Dol.s		150	—	—
154 22	To Exp.s at Valentines Mile Square 20 Dol.s		6	—	—
155 25.	To Mr. Rees on £4-6-0 Perf. deduct 25 p.C 17-2		3	8	10
156	To Barber at sundry times	5-10			
157	To Cash advanced Mess.rs Imbert French Engs		6	—	—
Dec.r 3	To Household Expences paid by Maj.r Cary and Bayler in Oct.r & part of Nov.r while Capt.n Gibbs was absent with the Baggage p.r acc.t settled viz 725 ½ Dol.s		217	13	—
		£ 780-19-4	£ 3140	13	2
	York Cur.y red.d to Lawful	195-4-10	585	14	6
	Expenditures of the Years 1775.76		£ 3726	7	8

No. 104	£ 37-1-5		
" 106.	— 0-16-0		
	37-17-5 Penn.a Curr.y extended as lawful differnce	£ 7-11-5	
Page 7	Short added	£ 1-0-0	
" 19	Ditto	0-1-1	1-1-0
	Deduct		6 10 5
		£	3719 17 3

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr

		York	Lawful		
1776 Aug. 2	By am.t brot. forward	£ 200 —	2676	7	9
Oct 9	By Cash from the Pay: master Gen.l - 1000 Dol.s	-------	300	—	—
		£ 200 —	2976	7	9
	York Curr.y rec.d & to Lawf.l	50 —	150	—	
	Amount of the Money rec.d from the Public in the Years 1775 & 6	-------	3126	7	9
	By Bal.ce due G. Washington & carr.d to acc.t for 1777	* -------	599	19	11
			£ 3726	7	8

* This Balc.e arises from the Expenditures of my private purse. — From which (as doth appear from the dates of the public debits against me) my outfit to take the Command of the army at Cambridge — The Expences of the journey thither — and disbursements for some time afterwards were borne — it being money which I brought to, and rec.d at Philadelphia while there as a Delegate to Congress, in May & June 1775

G. Washington

21)

D.r The United States---in Acc.t 2.

		Dollars	Lawful		
1777 Jan.y 1	To Balc.e of the last acc.t acc.t for the years 1775 & 6.		£	599	19 11
N.o 1.	To Col.o Jos.h Reed p.r acc.t ord.d the Paymast.r Gen.l			37	10 —
" 2.	To Sundry Exp.s paid by myself at different times & places in passing from the White plains by the way of Kings ferry to Fort Lee - and afterwards on the Retreat of the Army thro' the Jerseys into Pensylvania - & while there			126	4 3
" 3.	To Secret Services since the army left Cambridge in april - while it lay at New York - and during its Retreat as above	1050	&	284	— —
4. 12.	To Sundry Exp.s paid on the March from Trenton to Morris Town & during two days halt at Pluckemin - p.r Mem.o Book	98	&	35	10 —
Feb.y N.o 5	To Col.o Reeder - Cert.e him for the use of his Reg.t	3500			
6 Mar.h 8	To Capt.n Gibbs - H.d Exp.s *	130			
7.	Ditto - Ditto	260			
8.	To M.r Thompson the W.o keeper for like purposes	10			
9 Apl 11	To Capt.n Gibbs - H.d Exp.s	1000			
10.	To Servants - at sev.l times	46			
11.	To Benj.a Hemmings's acc.t Pers.a Cum.t £5.12.11 ded.t diff.ce of Ex.e 1.2.7.		£	4	10 4
13 19	To Specie to Maj.r Gen.l Greene for Secret Services		£	3	— —
14 May 22	To Capt.n Gibbs - H.d Exp.s	1000			
	Am.t carr.d forw.d	£ 4094	£	1090	14 6

* This & every other Sum which is charged in this & the Household Expenditures, which is

with ---- G. Washington ---- 6rs

		Dollars	Lawful		
1777					
Jan.	By Cash of Rob.t Morris Esq.r in Specie p Acc.t		£124	7	8
Feb.y 14	By Paper Dollars of Maj.r Gen.l Sullivan being the Bal.ce of Money put into his hands to pay the Bounty of some of the Eastern Regiments at Trenton in Jan.y last	2610			
Apl. 11	By Cash of the Pay master General	1000			
	By Ditto --- from Ditto	1000			
	Am.t carr.d forw.d	4610	£124	7	8

counts to Maj.r Gibbs, wilbe found credited in his Book of given in as a Voucher

D.r The United States -- in Acc.t 3

1777		Dollr	Lawful		
May	To amount brot. forward ---	4094	1090	14	6
June 1	To Secret Services to this date --	846	135	---	
16 ---	To Jn.o Parke Custis Esq.r for a Riding Horse ----------	333⅓			
17 Aug.t	To Col.o Meylan. for Ditto having lost two of mine with the distemper that reged ----------	200			
18 8	To Capt.n Gibbs --- H.d Exp.s ---	1000			
19 28	Ditto ---------- Ditto ---	1000			
20	To Secret Services while the two Armies were Manau= vring in the Jerseys & till the British Sailed for the H.d of Elk ----------	580	52	10	
21 ---	To Expenditures p.r my Mem.o Book on the March from Middlebrooke in the Jer= seys to Smiths Clove -- and from Smiths Clove in the State of New York to the Cross Roads in Pensyl.a --	167	44	5	---
22 ---	To Expended in a trip to exa= mine Mud Isl.d Red bank and Billingspert ----------	60⅔			
23 ---	To Ditto -- going to Marcus Hook	86			
24 ---	To Ditto on the March from the Cross Roads to Wilmington in the State of Delaware -- ex clusive of other acc.ts ---	234			
25 ---	To the Expence of a Recconoi= tre to the head of Elk, with a large party of Horse when the Enemy were ab.t landing there ----------	185	22	15	---
	Carr.d forward ---	8786	1345	4	6

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1777					
May	By amount brot. forwd	4610	£124	7	8
July 30.	By Warrt. on the Paymaster General	1000			
Augt. 7	By Ditto -- on Ditto	1000			
	By Cash recd from Col. Reeder - amt. of what he had borrowed	500			
28	By Ditto - of the Paymaster General	1000			
	Carried forwd	$8110	£124	7	8

27) D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

			Dollrs	Lawful		
1777						
Aug.t 3	To am.t bro.t forward ------		8786	£1345	4	6
Sep 14	To Expenditures after the Bat-					
N°26	tle of Brandy Wine untill					
	we arrived at German					
	Town - p.d Mem.rs Book ----		112	15	6	—
27 —	To Cash advanced to Sen.rs					
	at Sundry times ------		52	—		
Oct 11	To Capt.n Gibbs for H.d Exp.s		1000			
Dec 25	To Expenditures in the diffe-					
N°29	rent & continual Move-					
	ments of the Army from					
	the time of its March from					
	German town Sep.t 15.th till					
	we Hutted at Valley forge					
1778	the 25.th of Dec.r p.d Mem.rs ---		1037	78	10	—
30 Jan.r	To Secret Services - since					
D°30	the Enemy's Landing at					
	the Head of Elk to the					
	present date -------		1415	20	10	—
31 29	To Capt.n Gibbs -- H.d Exp.s ---		2000			
Ap 10	Ditto ------ Ditto --		1000			
June 5	To Capt.n Barry -- p.d Rec.t		356			
34 16	To Maj.r Gibbs - H.d Exp.s ----		2000			
35 18	To Secret Services - during					
	the Enemy's hold of Phil.a --		450	220		
Aug.t 2	To Sundry Expenditures on					
N°36	the March of the Army					
	from Valley forge June					
	18.th (by the Way of Mon-					
	mouth) till its arrival					
	at the White plains the lat-					
	ter end of July -------		324	46	5	2
Sep.r	To Cash paid in Recon.r the					
N°37	Country ab.t the Plains,					
	betw.n the N.o & East Rivers		133	—	—	—
	Carr.d forward --		18665	1725	15	8

with ---- G. Washington ---- 6

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1777					
Aug	By am[t] Brot[t] forward ----	8110 -	124	7	8/6
Oct 11	By Cash from the Paymas- ter General ----------	1000			
23	By Ditto -- from Ditto --	1000			
Dec 21	By Ditto --- from Ditto warr[t] in favor of Gen Bayler Esq[r] Nov[r] 12. 1776	1000			
1778					
Jan 29	By Ditto --- from Ditto ----	2000			
30	By Ditto ---- Do ----------	1000			
Apl 10	By -- Ditto ---- Do ----------	1000			
May 7.	By -- Ditto ---- Do ----------	2000			
June 16	By -- Ditto ---- Do ----------	2000			
Aug 3	By -- Ditto ---- Do ----------	2000			
	By Ditto from Dan[l] Sulli- van - return of Money which had been advan ced him by warr[t] on the Paymaster Gen[l] 11[th] of Feb[y] 7. last ------	100			
Sep.	By Cash in Specie --- 500 Guineas ---- } ----------		700		
	Carr[d] forward -	21,210	824	7	6

D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

			Doll.rs	Lawful		
1778.						
Sep.		To amount brot. forward	18,665	1725	15	8
No 38		To Expenditures in visiting the Post at West Point	136	5	6	8
39	2	To May.r Gibbs - A.de Exps.	1000			
40	6	To 25 Guineas sent Brigad.r Genl Scott - Commanding the light Troops on the Lines - to enable him to engage some of the Inhabitants betw.n him and the Enemy to watch their movem.ts & apprise him of them - to prev.t Surprises.	Gen. Scott & Tallet Acc.t	35		
41.	25	To 25 Guineas sent him for the like purposes		35		
Oct.	4	To Exp.s of myself & Party of Horse from Fredericksbg.h to Fishkills where I was detained two days on Bus.s	434	5	12	
No. 42.						
43		To Ditto to Danbury	240			
44	22	To 25. Guin.s sent Brig.r Scott for the purposes above mentioned - Sett.d	Tallet	35		
45	Nov.r	To a Second trip to Fishkills	320			
46	20	To May.r Gibbs - A.de Exps.	2000			
47		To the Expences which were paid by my self on the March (sometimes with, & sometimes apart from the Army) from Fredericksburgh to Middle brook, to our Winter Cantonm.ts, & on my return back to the No. Riv.r upon the movem.ts of General Clinton up it	420	35	10	
		Carr.d forward	23,209	1877	4	4

with ---- G: Washington ---- Cr. --

		Dollars	Lawful		
1778					
Sep.	By amount brot. forwd ---	₹ 21,210	₹ 824	7	0
	By Cash of the Pay master General ----------	1000			
Nov	By Ditto --- from Ditto ---	2000			
Dec.r 3	By Ditto --- from Ditto ---	2000			
	Carr.d forwd ---	₹ 26,210	824	7	0

D.rs The United States

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1778					
Decr 3	To am.t brot. forward	23209	1877	4	4
N.48	To Majr Gibbs --- Hd Exps	2000			
1779					
Feb 6	To my Expes in Phil.a & the				
N.49	place I was called by Con				
	gress, & remained from the				
	22.d of Decr to this date	990	35	10	—
50 — 15	To 50 Guineas sent Genl				
	McDougall at West Point				
	by Jn.o Lawrence Esq.r for	Rot. Yelled with GW			
	Secret Services		70	—	
May 3	To 150 Ditto — sent Do at				
N.51	Do. by Col.o Malcom		210		
52. 15.	To Majr Gibbs Money rec.d by				
	him of Jn.o Mitchell Esq.r				
	D.r 2. M.r Genl in Phil.a to				
	purchase necessaries				
	for the use of the Family	500			
53 27	To Ditto ------ Hd Exps ---	2000			
Apl 29	Ditto ------ Ditto ---	2000			
June	To Expences in going from the				
N.55	Cantonm.t at Middlebrook in				
	the Jerseys to New Windsor				
	& to West Point - preceding				
	the army upon Genl Clintons				
	March.t up the W. River				
	to Verplanks point ----	1400			
56 3	To Major Gibbs --- Hd Exps ---	2000			
July	To Expences in Recon.g the Enc				
* N.57.	mys Post at Stony Point pre				
	vious to the Assault of it,				
	& on a visit to it after it was				
	taken ----------		10	10	
Sep.r 12	To Major Gibbs --- Hd Exp.s	2000			
Oct 14	To 120 Guin.s p.d Majr Talmadge				
N.59	at diff.t times for & date for the	Credited Octr 14			
	purpose of Establishg a line of				
	Com.n by the way of Long Isld				
	& for defraying the Exp.s thereof				
	with my Spies in New York ---		168	—	
	Carr.d forward	36.099	2371	4	4

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1778					
Dec.	By am.t brot forward ----	26,210	824	7	0
1779 Mar.	By Money of the Paymaster Genl upon Warr.t --	2000	—		
Febry 28.th	By Specie --- 1000 Dollars ----		300	—	
March 5	By Paper Dollars - recd by Majr Gibbs in Phila. from Jno. Mitchell Esqr D.q M.r Genl - accredited in his acct of Expenditures ----	500	—		
Apl.	By the Paymaster General upon my warrant --	2000			
June.	By Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
	By Specie - recd by the hands of Majr D'Espanier 500 Guineas ----		700	—	
Sept 12	By the Paymaster Genl Austrn Dollars upon a Warrant ----	2000	—		
	Carr.d forward	35,710	1824	7	0

Dr. The United States ---- in acc

		Doll.rs	Lawful.		
1779					
Oct.	To amount brot. forward.	✓36,099	✓2371	4	4
Nov 6	To Major Gibbs --- A.d Exp.s 60	3000			
Dec 23	Ditto ------ Ditto 61	3000			
1780					
Jan 29	To Major Gibbs -- A.d Exp.s 62	3000			
Mar 14	Ditto ------ Ditto 63	3000			
28	Ditto ------ Ditto 64	3000			
Ap 14	Ditto ------ Ditto 65	3000			
No. 66	To Expences of a visit to Eliz.a Town & y.e Post on line	100	7	12	6
67 May 2	To Major Gibbs --- A.d Exp.s	4000			
68 13	--- Ditto ------ Do ----	4800			
69 June 1	Ditto ------ Do ----	4300			
70. 15	To Expenditures while the army was moving ab.t Springfield & the Enemy about Elizabeth Town		36	15	
May 20	To Major Gibbs --- A.d Exp.s	5000			
72 29	To Col.o Graham of the York State Troops p.r Acc.t		✓Spie 12	1	1
7 Sep 2	To Col.o Mead's disbursem.ts p.r Acc.t rendered (includ.g 1505 Dollars return ed to, & credited by - May.r Gibbs in his Acc.t	10,000			
74 11.	To Rech.d Humphreys's Acc.t p.r Col.o Biddle's Rec.t Pen.a ---- £53.10-0 ded.t diff.o of Exch. 10-14- Spie		✓ 42	16	
75	To The Expence of a Reconnoitre as far as the Town of Bergen & into the Neck		12	15	
76. 27	To Major Gibbs --- A.d Exp.s	5000	---		
77 ---	To Col.o Mead's Acc.t of Expenditure's to Hartford when I went to meet Them Exc.y's C.t de Rochambeau & Adm.l de Ternay - Includ.g 416 D.rs rep.d to May.r Gibbs & credited in his Acc.t	8000			
	Carr.d forward -	✓951299	✓2483	3	11

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr.

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1779					
Sep.	By amount brot. forward	35,710	£1824	7	0
Nov.	By the Pay master General upon a warrant ----	3000			
Dec. 3	By - Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
1780 Jan 29	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
Feb 4.	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	5000			
Mar 14	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
28	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
Apr. 13	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	3000			
May 2	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	4000			
13	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	4800			
*	By Cash ----		133	16	-
June 1	By The Pay master General upon warr.t ----	4300			
15	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	10000			
Aug 20	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	5000			
Sep. 14	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	8000			
27	By -- Ditto ---- Ditto ----	5000			
	Carr.d forward	99,810	£1958	3	-

* This sum stands in my acc.t as a credit to the Public — but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the Public offices — where the mistake lyes I know not but wish it could be ascertained, as I have no desire to injure, or be injured

35) D^r The United States ---- in Acc

			Dollars	Lawful		
1780						
Sep.		To amount brot. forward	✓ 95,299	✓ 2483	3	11
№ 79		To Specie paid on my journey to Hartford & back, and during 4 days stay at that place		34	6	8
Oct 16		To Cash paid Mr. Jn°. Mercereau of Woodbridge in New Jersey (including 5 Guineas to Baker Hendricks) p. Rec^t. for Exp^s & rewards of himself & others (whom he was obliged to employ) to opa & carry on a Correspondence with persons within the Enemy's Lines by the way of Staten Island	Rec^d. & settled with GW ✓ 3276	of Specie ✓ 179	16	—
№ 80						
81	—	To Ditto paid Maj^r. Tallmadge towards the Expences of the Communication with New York by the way of Long Island	Rec^d. & settled ✓	✓ 56	—	—
82	16	To Col^o. Lewis - the Caughnawaga Indian - a pres^t		2	8	—
83 Nov^r.	9	To the Expenditures on a journey (after the Army left the Field for Winter Quarter Quarters) to Morristown - Fleming Town - Valkets Town - New Germantown - Sufsex C.H. House &c^a. to the Cantonment at New Windsor - p^d Rem^t.	476	102	14	
84	15	To Major Gibbs - H^d. Exp^s. rec^d. from Col^o. Rikeman	1000			
85	—	To Taylers Acc^t for my Servants	745			
		Can^d. forward	✓ 100,796	✓ £2858	2	7

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr.

			Dollrs	Lawful		
1780						
Sep.	By	amount brot. forward	✓99,810	✓1958	3	—
Nov 15	By	Cash advanced Majr. Gibbs by Colo. Rickenp 2 Dr. Genl ----------	✓1000			
Dec 14	By	Specie by the hands of Colo. Pilphman ----------		✓79	4	—
		Carr. forward	✓100,810	✓2037	7	—

D.r The United States ---- in Acc.t

		Dol.rs	Lawful		
1780 Dec.r	To amo.t Bro.t forw.d	✓ 100,796	✓ 2858	2	7
1781 Feb. N.o 86	To Lieut.t Colfax — Ball.e of 9260 Dol.rs rec.d on a warr.t & retained in his hands — *	3260			
Jnar. N.o 87	To the Expenditures on a Journey to Rhode Island, on a Visit to the French army — p.r Col.o Tilghman	✓ 19,848½			
88	To Specie Expenditures in this Journey — p.r My Mem.m B.k — where Paper w.d not pass		68	12	—
May N.o 89	To the Expence of a Journey to Weathersfield for the purpose of an Interview with the French Gen.l & adm.l — see Colo.o Tilghmans acc.t as above	✓ 8376½			
" 90	To Specie expended in this Trip		35	18	—
91 Aug.t 2	To Secret Services		146	—	—
92	To Cash advan.d Cap.t Dobbs & other Pilots, to carry them to Ironmouth City to await the arrival of the French Fleet — hourly expected		18	13	4
93 25.	To Cash paid M.rs Thompson the Housekeeper in part of her Wages — viz — 25 Guineas		✓ 35	—	—
94 28	To Expenditures on my March from White Plains, or Dobbs's Ferry by y.e way of Kings-Ferry to Brunswick inclusive		38	15	—
95	To Washing & others d.o accounts at Philadelphia		6	10	
	Can.d forw.d	✓ 132,281	✓ 3207	10	11

* This, and all the Sums which will be found char
accounts, which are here

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr

1780		Dollrs	Lawful
Dec.r	By amount brot. forwd ----	✓100,810	✓2037-7-
1781			
Feb.	By the Paymaster Genl. upon a warrant ----	9,264	
Mar	By Paper Dollars recd. by Colo. Silvanus Talmadge at Hartford of Mr. Burwell ----------	30,000	
Apl.	By Cash in Specie 500 Dollars ----------		✓150
May	By the Paymaster Genl. upon a warrant ----	20,000	
Sep 7.	By Specie -- 500 Guineas ----------		✓700
	Carrd forwd ---	✓160,074	✓2887-7-

ged to Lieut. Colfax in Reseacc ts are credited in his
with rendered as Vouchers.

D.r The United States ---- in Acc.t 3

		Dollr	Lawful		
1781. Sep.r 6.	To am.t Brot. forward ---	✓ 132,281	✓ 3207	10	11
	To Household Expences from the close of Major Gibbs's acc.t Nov.r 21. 1780 till the commencem.t of them by Lt. Colfax the 6 of Sept.r 1781 - amounts from the best acc.ts & Estimates that can be had & from recollection (exclusive of what was obtained by bartering a little Salt p.r Ct. was put into the hands of the Housekeeper for that purpose) to at least *	----------	800		
	Carr.d forward	✓ 132,281	✓ 4007	10	11

* This business during the above Interval was in such a variety of hands for want of a proper Steward (Mr. Ch.s Servant by myself & others endeavoured to obtain) - and the accounts were not only irregularly kept but many of them were lost or mislaid, & some of them so defaced as not to be legible, that it is impossible for me to make out a statement of them; But as it comprehended that space of time in which the French & American armies formed one Camp at Philipsburgh & our Expences were at the highest, and as this sum corresponds as nearly as can be expected with the average Expenditures p.r month as will appear by Lieut.t Colo.l Fax's Acc.t since the above Sum is charged under these circumstances, upon the principle which seems most equitable to do justice to the public and no injustice to myself

with ------ G: Washington ---- Cr --

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1781.					
Sep.	By amount brot. forwd.	✓160,074	£2887	7	-
Oct.	By Cash rec.d of Mr. Lav.d Rob.s at York Town in Virginia for a Sett of Bills by Thos. Pleasants jun.r in favr of Rob.t Morris Esq.r		✓320		
	Carr.d forwd.	✓160,074	£3207	7	

D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

		Dol.rs	Lawful		
1781					
Sept	To am.t bro.t forward ---	✓ 132,281	✓ 4007	10	11
No.1. 8	To Dan.l Grant (Balt.e) his acc.t ✓ £13-3-3 eq.l to ----		✓ 10	10	7
" 2	To my own Expences to & then with one Aid Camp & three Serv.ts on the R.e from Baltim.e to my H.e ----		6	8	4
" 3	To my Secretary & two Aids their Exp.s from D.o to D.o ----		✓ 8	8	5
" 4 17	To Exp.s on the Road by Col.o Smith ✓ £55-4-3 Pens.a red.d is £44-3-5 & ✓ £49.6.8 Lawful. together is ----		✓ 93	10	1
" 5	To Sundries exclusive of the above, paid by myself on the Road to Wm.sburgh in 1781 & C.t de Rochambeau Exp.s who travelled in Comp.a with me) here generally included ----		59	10	—
" 6 —	To the Expences of a Ship to the French Fleet of Cape Henry — to fix upon a Plan of Operation with Count de Grass ----		25	—	—
" 7 27	To Washing & other small Exp.s in Wil.ms burgh ----		5	2	—
			86	—	
Oct.r 3	To Secret Services ----		✓ 2	9	—
9 — 31	To Taylors acc.t for Serv.s ----		✓ 4	4	—
10 —	To an Express — 3 Guin.s ----				
11 —	To Expended on a second Visit to the French Fleet after the Sepr.r at York ----		22	10	—
Nov.r 1	To John Likley's acc.t				
12 —	for 20 lbs of Tea — Me ung for Public use ----		✓ 18	—	—
	Carr.d forw.d ---	✓ 132,281	✓ 4349	3	4

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr.

1781		Dollrs	Lawful		
Oct	By am.t Bro.t forward	✓160,074	✓3257	7	-
Nov	By Sundries from the British Stores in York Town Virginia for my Private use, but charged in the Public account		28		
	Carr.d forw.d	✓160,074	✓3235	7	0

D.r The United States ---- Acc.t

1781		Doll.rs	Lawf.l		
Nov.	To amount brought forward	✓132,281	✓4349	3	4
Dec 1	To Col.o Trumbulls acc.t of				
No 13	Travelling Expences from				
	York Town in Virg.a to Mount				
	Vernon - & from Mount Ver-				
	non to Phil.a £29-0-8 Lawf.l				
	& £73-9-5 Pens.a eq.t to ✓£58-15-8				
	and together		✓87	16	4
No 14	To Col.o Smith for his Expen-				
	ditures on the said Journ.y		✓15	6	9
" 15	To Cash paid by my Self				
	on Ditto		18	5	—
" 16	To Ditto paid M.rs Thompson				
	Housekeeper 25 Guin.s		35	—	—
" 17. 16	To Ditto advanced Lieut.t				
	Colfax for Household				
	Expences from Septem.r				
	Inclusive to the date		182	12	—
18	To Ditto advanced Ditto D.o				
	upon a warrant 1000		300	—	—
1782					
Jan.y	To Saddlers acc.t £3. 5. 0 eq.t to		2	12	—
Feb.y	To Lieut.t Colfax - Warr.t on				
No 19	the Treasury - 1000 Doll.rs		300	—	—
Mar 20	To Gen.l Lincoln - Col.o John				
No 20	Laurens draft for 35				
	Guineas - amount of				
	Tin Plates - a Telescope				
	&c.a brought from France				
	for my use		✓49		
" 21	To Lieut.t Colfax - Received				
	from the Treasury for				
	Household Expences		300	—	—
22	To Sundry small acc.ts and				
	Expenditures during my				
	Residence in Philadel.a				
	from the Month of Nov.r				
	to the date		46.	12	—
	Carr.d forward	✓132,281	✓5686	7	5

with ---- G: Washington ---- Cr.

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1781					
Nov.r 3	By am.t bro.t forward ---	✓160,074	✓3235	7	0
Dec.r 10	By Cash from the Treasury on a warr.t in favr of Col.o Tilghman Dollrs 1000 ----		300	~	
1782					
Feb	By Ditto - from Ditto paid to Lieut.t Colfax ----		300	~	
Mar.h 16	By Ditto - from Ditto - to the same -- 1000 Dollrs ----		300	~	
21	By Ditto - from Ditto in Notes ---- 4000 Dollrs ----		✓1200	—	
	Carr.d forward --	✓160,074	✓5335	7	

D.r The United States ---in acc.t

		Dol.rs	Lawful		
1782					
Mar.	To amount bro.t forw.d ---	132,281	5686	7	5
N.o 23	To Wm. Eagles Rec.t ------		1	8	–
May	To Servants - viz.t Philt.				
N.o 24	Ramsley & others				
	their Wages ------		16	–	
June	To my Expenditures in a				
N.o 25	Tour to Albany - Sarato				
	ga & Schenectady on a				
	visit to our North.n Posts ------		32	8	–
July	To My Expences in going to				
N.o 26	to the Interview with Count				
	de Rochambeau at Phil.a				
	- viz - going --- £ 20 - 7 - 1				
	Evans's acc.t --- 69 - 7 - 6				
	Wash.g & other } --- 6 - 15 --				
	mat.l acc.ts }				
	Exp.s to Pots.e grove --- 1 - 13 - 4				
	Bethlehem &c.a --- 3 - 17 - 6				
	Col.o Trumbulls }				
	acc.t of Exp.s } --- 7 - 14 - 9				
	May.r Walkers D.o --- 29 - 6 - 9				
	Pen.a Cur.y £ 139 - 1 - 11				
	diff.e of Exch.a --- 27 - 8 - 6				
			111	13	5
Aug.t 17	To Capt.n Bray - p.r Rec.t ---	Settled	14	–	–
Sep.t	To May.r Talmadge --- D.o ---	Settled	9	–	–
N.o 29	To the Expences of a Recon				
	noitre as low as Philips				
	burg & thence across				
	from Dobbs's ferry to Tarry				
	with a large Party of Horse ------		32	8	–
Oct.r 10	To the Expences of a visit				
N.o 30	to the Post at Dobbs's for				
	ry - &c.a ------		7	10	
Nov.r 1	To Secret Services to the				
N.o 31	date - p.r Mem.m Book ------		175	–	–
	To Col.o Hughman for old Con				
See Oct.r	tin.e Money returned & new				
N.os 87 & 89	– landed in ------	27,775			
	Carr.d forward ---	160,056	6085	14	10

with ---- G. Washington ---- Cr

		Dollars	Lawful		
1782					
Mar.	By amount Brot from Acct	160,074	£ 5335	7	–
1783 Feb 25	By Cash in Specie of the Dep.y Pay.m Gen.l 250 Guineas		350	–	–
Mar.	By Ditto – from Ditto 200 Dollars		60	–	–
	Can.d forward	£ 160,074	£ 5745	7	

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1782					
Nov.	To the am.t from the Other side	160,056	608	5	10
N.o 32	To the Expences of a Tour to Poughkeepsy - thence to Esopus along the Western Frontier of the State of New York		43	10	4
1783					
Jan.y 1	To Sundry Sums advanced Lieut.t Colfax for House				
N.o 33	hold Expen.s betw.n the M.d of June & the pres.t date p.r his acc.t - y.r Cur.y £610.6-0 ded.t dif.ce of Exche. 152.11.6		457	14	6
Mar.h 10	To — Skelden's acc.t - p.t				
N.o 34	Col.o Trumbulls Rec.t		6	7	6
Apl	To the Expences of a Trip				
N.o 35	to meet the Secretary at War at Ringwood for the purpose of making arrangements for Liberating the Prisoners &.c.a		8	10	8
" 36	To Expenditures upon an Interview with Sir Guy Carleton at Orange Town exclusive of what was paid by the Contract.n viz				
	at Birds alls - £5.12.6				
	May Blankets for the use of his H.d Furnitured &.c.a 10 Guin.s a 37/4 - 18-13.4				
	Gave the Drapers to carry them to their Quarters - 5.12 -				
	Gave the Serv.ts to travel up by Land to H.d Quarters - 3 4-0				
	y.r Cur.y £32:11:10	eq.l to	24	9	—
	Carried forward	160056	6626	5	10

with ..... G Washington ..... Cr.

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1783					
Mar	By amount Bro.d forward	160,074	5745	7	0
29	By Cash from the D. Pay Master Genl. 500 Dollrs		150		
May 3	By Ditto ... from Dc ... 500 Dc		150		
June 9	By Ditto ... Dc ... 1000 Dc		300		
	By Ditto ... Dc ... 350 Dc		105		
	Carr.d forward	160,074	6450	7	

D^r The United States ... in acc^t

1783.		Dollars	Lawful		
May	To amo^t brot^t forward ----	✓160,056	✓6626	6	10
July 1.	To Cash advanced Lieu^t Colfax for Household				
No 37	Expences between the 1st of Jan^y and this date				
	by his accounts.				
	Y^k Currency £592-11-8				
	ded^t diff of Exch 148-3-2 ------		444	8	6
	To Ballance ——— unac	✓160,056	✓7070	15	4
	counted for ~~the Treasurer~~ ------	18			
1783 July 1	Amount of the Expenditures for the Years 1777 809 and 1780, 1082 and to the pres^t date	✓160,074	✓7070	15	4

Excepted

G Washington

July 1^st 1783

with ------ G. Washington --- Cr

		Dollrs	Lawful		
1783					
June	By amount brot. from Folio 2 ----	160,074	6450	7	
July 1 1783	By Balce due G. Washing ton - or carr. to acc. Folio 65. ------		620	8	4
		160,074	7070	15	4

Note, Before these Accts are finally closed, Justice and Propriety call upon me to signify that there are Persons within the British Lines - if they are not dead or removed, who have a claim upon the Public under the strongest assurances of Compensation from me for their services in conveying me private Intelligence; and which, when exhibited. I shall think myself in honor bound to pay ——

Why these claims have not made their appearance ere this, unless from either of the Causes abovementioned - or from a diffidence in them to come forth till the British Force is entirely removed from the United States, I know not - But I have thought it an incumbent duty on me to bring the matter to view that it may be held in remembrance in case such claims should hereafter appear

G. W——n

Recapitulation ---- or of the Accounts for the

	Dollars	Lawful		
To Household Expences (Exclusive of the Provisions had from the Commissaries & Contractors - and Liquors &c.ª from them & others). viz				
Mr Austins Acc.t Nº 1 £496-19-4				
Mrs Smiths Dº --- 2 £563.12 ℔ C7. eq.t to --- 422-14-				
Major Gibbs's ----- 3 -- 483-6-				
Capt.n Colfax ----- 4 -- 1984 15-				
	65,990 & 3260	3387	14	4
Total Ad.l Expenditures	69,250	3387	14	4
Expended for Secret Intelligence --*---	7617	1982	10	—
Ditto in Reconnoitring - & in travelling - sometimes with, & sometimes without the Army - but generally with a Party of Horse ----------	12,755 1/3	1874	8	8
Miscellaneous charges amounts p.r Acc.t to	40,451 1/3	2952	10	1
Total -----	160,074	10,197	3	1
To 160,074 Dollars extended in Lawful Money according to the Scale of depreciation - p.r Contra		6114	14	—
Expenditure of 8 Years ---		£ 16311	17	1

* 200 Guineas advanced Gen.l McDougall for the like purpose is not included in this sum as I have had no control of it & know nothing of the Application. —

Gener.l Statement

Years 1775, 6, 7, 8 & 9 — and for 1780, 1, 2, & 3

		Doll.rs	Lawful		
1775 a 1777	By amount of several Sums received p.r Acct.s to the date hereof		£3126	7	9
1783 July 13	By Ditto received since to the present date	160,074	£6450	7	—
	By 160,074 Dollars turned into Lawful money by the Scale of depreciation adopted by Congress as follows — viz				

When Rec.d		Dollars		Value in Lawf.l Mon.a	When Rec.d		Dollars		Value in Lawf.l Money			
Year	Month	Nomal.	By depreciation		Year	Month	Nom.l	By depreciation				
1777	Feb.y	2610	2610	£782-10-0	1780	1.st Aug.t	28710	16441	£4989	18	0	
	Apr.l	1000	1000	300 — —		Apr.l	2000	180	54	—	—	
	May	1000	1000	300 — —		June	3000	220	66	12	—	
	July	1000	1000	300 — —		Sep.r	2000	110	33	—	—	
		1000	1000	300 — —		Nov.r	3000	129	38	14	—	
	Aug.t	500	500	150 — —		Dec.r	3000	114	34	4	—	
		1000	1000	300 — —	1780	Jan.y	3000	102	30	12	—	
	Oct.r	1000	911	273-6-—		Feb.y	5000	130	39	—	—	
		1000	911	273-6-—		Mar.ch	3000	78	23	8	—	
	Dec	1000	754	226-4-—			3000	75	22	10	—	
1778	Jan.y	2000	1370	411 — —		Apr.l	3000	75	22	10	—	
		1000	685	205-10-—		May	4000	100	30	—	—	
	Apr.l	1000	497	146-2-—			4800	120	36	—	—	
	May	2000	868	260-8-—		June	4300	108	32	8	—	
	June	2000	756	226-16-—			10,000	250	75	—	—	
	Aug.t	2000	574	172-4-—		Aug.t	5000	125	37	10	—	
		100	29	8-14-—		Sep.r	8000	200	60	—	—	
	Sep.r	1000	250	75 — —			5000	125	37	10	—	
	Nov.r	2000	366	109-16-—		Nov.r	1000	25	7	10	—	
	Dec	2000	314	94-4-—	1781	Feb.y	9264	231	69	6	—	
1779	Mar.ch	2000	200	60 — —		Mar.ch	30,000	750	225	—	—	
		500	50	15 — —		May	20,000	500	150	—	—	
		28710	16441	4989-18-0			160,074	20393	Am.t £			6114 14 0

1783 July 1	By Bal.ce due G. Washington & carr.d to New acc.t folio 60		620	8	4
		£	16311	17	1

Note, 104,364, of the above Dollars were received after March 1780 — and altho credited at 40 for 1 many of them did not fetch 1 for a hund.d — While 27,775 of them are returned with.l deduct.s any thing from the above acc.t

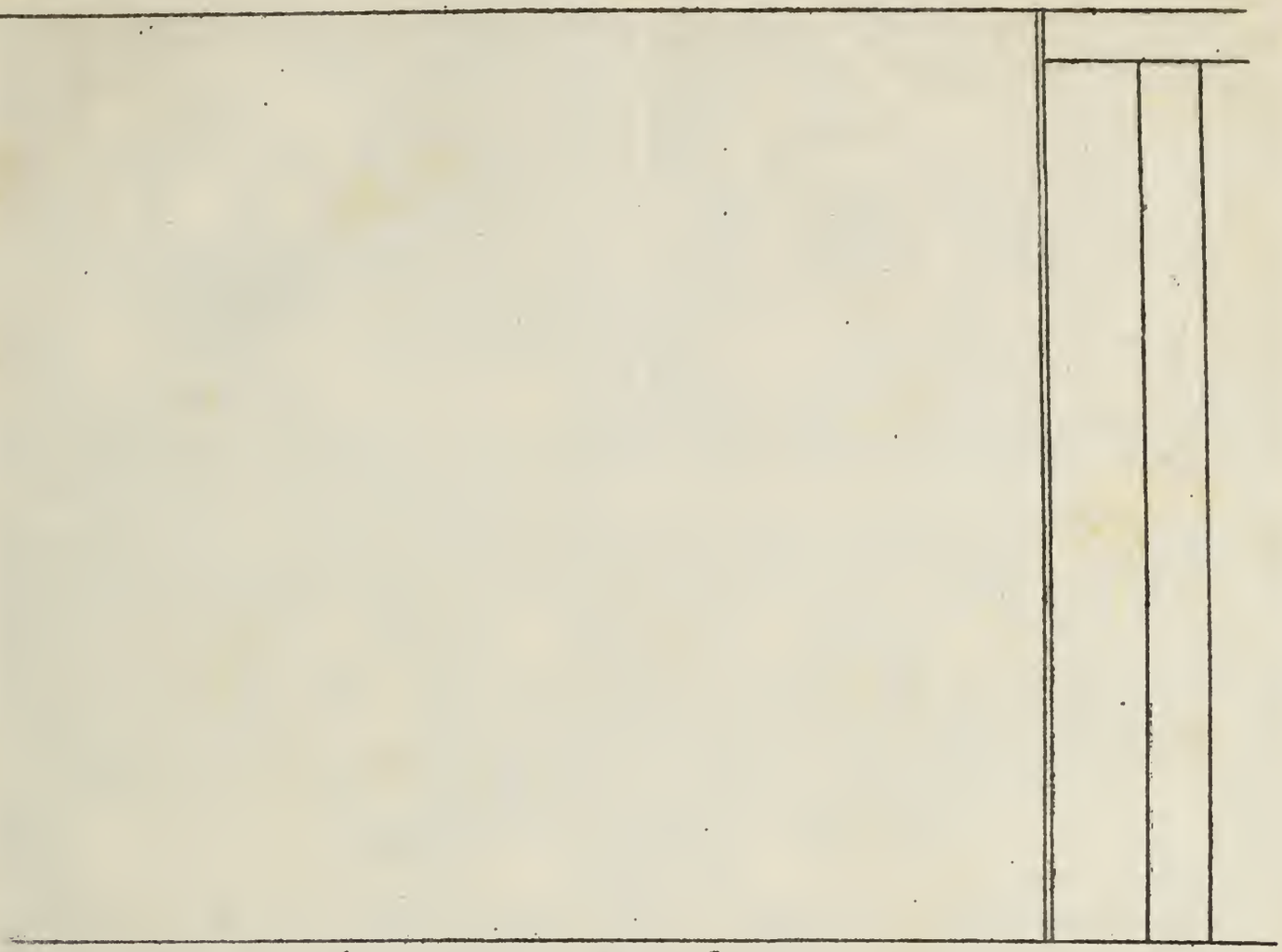
G. Washington

D.rs ---- The United States ---- vide

			Lawful		
1783. July.	1	To Balc.d brot. from folio 50 ----	£620	8	4
		To Interest of £599 : 19 : 11. being the Balc.d due me Dec.r 31.st 1776 — The amount having been applied to Publicuses in the preceding year — from whence to 1.st July 1.st 1775 I charge Int.st at 6 p.r C.t p.r Ann ----	288	—	—
		To Gen.l Washington's trav.ll Exp.s in coming to & return.g from my Winter Quarters p.r Acc.t rendered. — The Mony to defray which being taken from my private Purse, & brought with her from Virg.a ..*	1064	1	0
			£1972	9	4

* altho' I kept Mem.rs of these Expenditures I did not introduce them into my Public accounts as they occurred — the reason was, it appeared at first view, in the commencement of them, to have the complexion of a private charge — I had my doubts therefore of the propriety of making it — But the peculiar circumstances attending my Command, and the embarrassed situation of our Public affairs which obliged me (to the no small detriment of my private Interest) to post-pone the visit I every year contemplated to make my Family between the close of one campaign and opening of another — and as this expence was incidental thereto, & consequential of my self denial I have, as of right I think I ought, upon due consideration adjudged the charge as just with respect to the Public as it is convenient with respect to myself: and I make it with less reluctance as I find upon the final adjustm.t of these Acc.ts (which I have, as will appear, been long unsettled) that I am a considerable loser

— my



— My disbursements falling a good deal short of my receipts, & the money I had upon hand of my own — For besides the Sum I carried with me to Cambridge in 1775 (and which exceeded the aforementioned Bills of £399-19-11.) I received Monies afterwards on Private Acct in 1777, and since, which, except small Sums that I had occasion now & then to apply to Private uses, were all expended in the Public service — And this hurry, I suppose, & the perplexity of business (for I know not how else to acct for the deficiency) I have omitted to charge — whilst every Debit against me is here credited

July 1. 1783.

G. Washington

THE UNITED COLONIES

No. 39967 Thirty Dollars.

SI·RECTE·FACIES

This BILL entitles the Bearer to receive THIRTY Spanish milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver according to a Resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, November 2. 1776.

XXX DOLLARS.

B. Levy

Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

EIGHT DOLLARS

No. 39967 EIGHT DOLLARS

MAJORA·MINORIBUS·CONSONANT

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive EIGHT Spanish milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver according to a Resolution of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia, Nov. 2 1776

B. Levy

EIGHT DOLLARS. Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

TWO DOLLARS

No. 39967 TWO DOLLARS.

TRIBULATIO·DITAT

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive TWO SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER according to A Resolution of CONGRESS passed at Philadelphia Nov. 2. 1776.

B. Levy

TWO DOLLARS. Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

SEVEN DOLLARS

No. 39967 SEVEN DOLLARS

SERENABIT

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive SEVEN SPANISH milled DOLLARS or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver. according to a Resolution of CONGRESS passed at Philadelphia Nov. 2 1776

B. Levy

SEVEN DOLLARS. Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

THREE DOLLARS

No. 39967 THREE DOLLARS.

EXITUS·IN·DUBIO·EST.

THIS Bill entitles the BEARER to receive Three SPANISH milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia Nov. 2 1776

B. Levy

THREE DOLLARS. Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

SIX DOLLARS

No. 39967 Six DOLLARS

PERSEVERANDO.

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive SIX SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER. according to a Resolution of CONGRESS. passed at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1776.

B. Levy

SIX DOLLARS Tho Donnellan

THE UNITED COLONIES

FOUR DOLLARS

No. 39967

AUT MORS AUT VITA DECORA

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive Four Spanish milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS. passed at Philadelphia, Nov 2, 1776.

B. Levy

FOUR DOLLARS. Tho Donnellan

The United Colonies

FIVE DOLLARS

No. 39967 FIVE DOLLARS

SUSTINE·VEL·ABSTINE

THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive FIVE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS. or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER according to a Resolution of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1776.

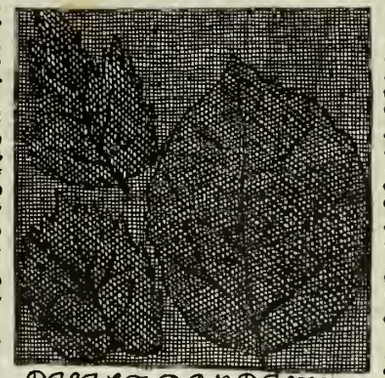
B. Levy

FIVE DOLLARS, Tho Donnellan

THIRTY DOLLARS.

Philadelphia: Printed by Hall and Sellers.

¶ TWO DOLLARS ¶



PHILADELPHIA:
Printed by HALL *and* SELLERS. 1776.

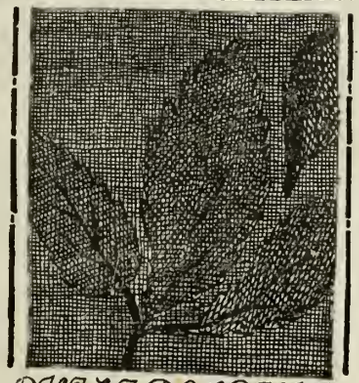
THREE DOLLARS.

Philadelphia: PRINTED BY *Hall & Sellers.* 1776.

†FOUR DOLLARS.†

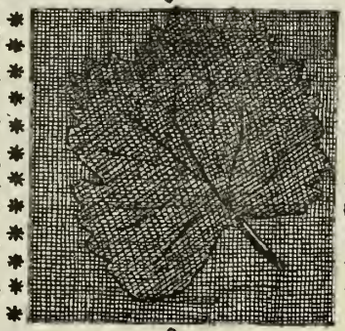
Printed by *Hall & Sellers.* in *Philadelphia.* 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS.



PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY HALL & SELLERS. 1776.

† SEVEN DOLLARS. †



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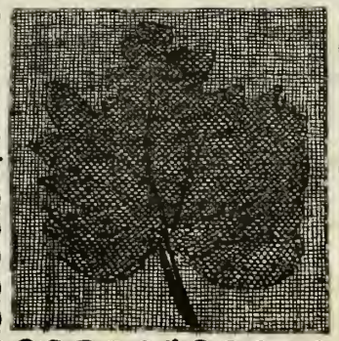
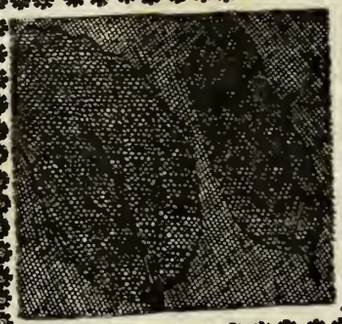
Printed by HALL *and* SELLERS. 1776

§ *SIX DOLLARS.* §



PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY HALL *and* SELLERS. 1776.

FIVE *DOLLARS.*



PHILADELPHIA:
Printed by *HALL.* and *SELLERS.* 1776.

Engineer Department
Washington Sept. 24. 1833

I certify the within to be a true facsimile of an autograph signed by Geo. Washington now before me. C Gratiot
Br Gen & Chief Engr

To Genl. Forbes Commanding His Majesty's Forces Employ'd on the Ohio Expedition

Sir

In consequence of your request, the Journals, appointed at your lodgings the 5th Inst. I offer the Plans on this other side by way of consideration — They express my thoughts on a line of March [illegible] Wood & how that line of March may be found, on an Inclination into an Order of Battle

The Plan of y^e Line of March and Order of Battle on the other side is Calculated for a Forced March with Field pieces only unincumbered with Waggon's, — It Represents; first a Line of March and Secondly how that line of March may in an Instant, be thrown into an Order of Battle in the Woods,

The Plan supposes 4000 Privates 1000 of which — (Picked Men) are to March in the Front, in three Grand Divisions, — each Division has 3 Field Officers to Command besides the Commander of the Whole, and is to be in readiness always to oppose the Enemy whose Attack, if the necessary precautions are observed, must always be in front.

The First Division must, as the 2^d & 3^d ought likewise, be devided to sub-divide for y^e Captain's; these again a pair for the Subalterns and y^e Subalterns, for the Sergeants & Corporals by which means every Non Commission'd Officer will have a Party to Command under the Eye of a Subaltern as the Subalterns will have under the direction of a Captain &c^a —

83. I shall, tho' I believe it unnecessary, remark here, that the Captain's when their sub Divisions are again prety, equally divided take no particular part of it but to attend to the whole sub-division as the Subalterns are to do. with theirs, each Captain & Subaltern acting as Commandant of the Division he is under the field officer appointed to, visiting & encouraging all parts equally alike & keeping y^e Soldiers to their Duty.

This being done the first Division is to soon as the Van^d is attack'd (if that gives the first notice of y^e Enemies approach) to file off to the Right & left and form as directed in Plate 2. — The Rank Guards on the Right which belong to y^e 2^d & 3^d Division are immediately to extend to the Right followed by that Division and to form as described in the aforesaid Plan — The Rear Grand Division is to follow the left Flankers in the same manner, in order if possible to Encompass the Enemy, which being a practice different from any thing they have ever yet experienc'd from us I think may be accomplish'd. —

What Indians we have should be order'd to get round unperceived & fall upon the Enemy Rear at the same time y^e Front engages

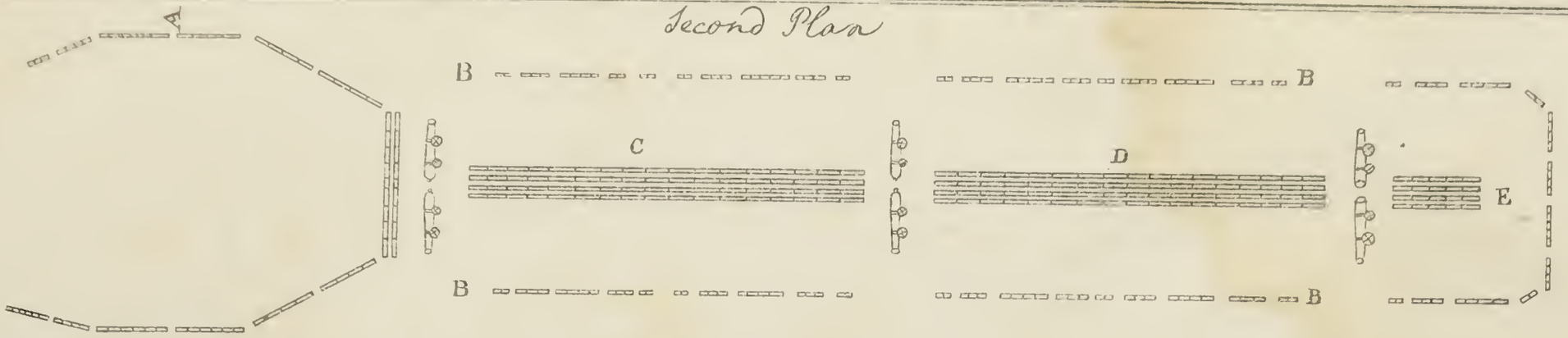
The Front & Rear being thus Secur'd, there remains a body of 2500 Men to form two Brigades — on the Flanks of y^e 600 Men must March for safety of them, in such Order as to Form a Rank entire by only Marching y^e Capt^rs & Subal^rs Guards into y^e Intervals between y^e Sergeants Parties as may be seen by y^e 2 Plan. —

The main body will now be reduced to 1900 Men — which shd be kept as a Corps de-reserve to support any part that shall be found or form'd

The whole is submitted to the Correction with the utmost Candour by Sir Y^r most Obed^t & most Hble Serv^t

G. Washington

Second Plan



Explanation of the First Plan

		Capt.ns	Sub.ns	Serg.ts	Corp.s	Privates	Capt.ns	Subalt.ns	Serg.ts	Corp.s	Privates	
A	Van Guards detached from the first Division consisting of...											
	first				1						4	
	2d				1	1					12	
	3d			1	1	1					24	
	4th			1	2	2	2		1	3	4	5	90
	each consisting of			1	3	4	5		2	6	8	16	180
B	First 2d 3d & 4th Divisions each											243	730
	a Detached Body to oppose the Enemy												1000
C	First & 2d Brigade each exclusive of Flanken											950	1900
D	8 Capts Guards each			1		1	2		25	8	8	16	200
E	16 Subalterns each				1	1		15		16	16	16	240
F	16 Sergeants each				1	1		10		16	16		160
G	Rear and Baggage Guard												50
												Total	4000

Explanation of the Second Plan

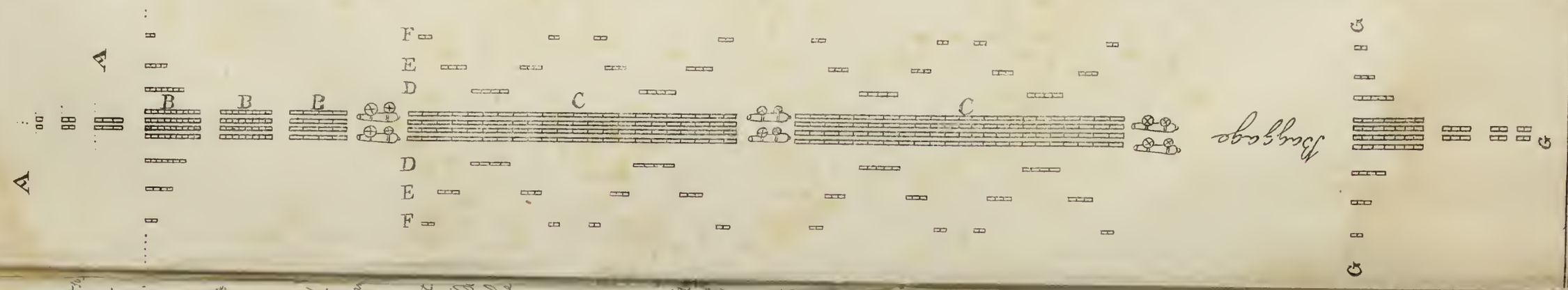
A The three Grand Division's Filed of to Flank & Inclose y^e Enemy

B The Capt^ns and Subaltern's Guards moved on into the Intervals between the Sergeants Guides.

C The First Brigade

D The Second Brigade

E Baggage and Rear Guard with the Flank Guards &c^a formd round it.



Washington.

From the celebrated original Picture in Faneuil Hall Boston

Printed by Burton

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

CONNECTED WITH THE

MILITARY COMMAND AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

OF

George Washington.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS—GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.; APPOINTED GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—HIS ACCEPTANCE—COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT A COMMISSION—THEIR REPORT—RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

IN CONGRESS, *Philadelphia, June* 15, 1775.

Resolved, That a General be appointed to command all the Continental Forces, raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty.

That Five Hundred Dollars per month be allowed for the pay and expenses of the General.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., was unanimously elected.

The President informed Colonel WASHINGTON that the Congress had unanimously made choice of him to be General and Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces, and requested he would accept of that employment; to which Colonel WASHINGTON, standing in his place, answered:

" *Mr. President:*

" Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me, in this appointment, yet I feel " great distress from a consciousness that my abilities, and military experience, may not be " equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it, I will " enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for " support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this dis- " tinguished testimony of their approbation.

" But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may " be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost " sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with.

" As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that, as no pecuniary consideration " could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic " ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account " of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a Commission and Instructions for the General.

The persons chosen to compose the Committee were Mr. Lee, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. J. Adams.

The Committee appointed to draft a Commission to the General, reported the same, which, being read by paragraphs and debated, was agreed to, as follows:

IN CONGRESS, *the Delegates of the United Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina:*

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.

WE, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies, and of all the Forces now raised, or to be raised, by them, and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service, and join the said Army for the

defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof: And you are hereby invested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the Service.

And we do hereby strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.

And we also enjoin and require of you, to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the Army, and that the Soldiers be duly exercised, and provided with all convenient necessaries.

And you are to regulate your conduct, in every respect, by the Rules and Discipline of War, (as herewith given you,) and punctually to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress of these United Colonies, or Committee of Congress.

This Commission to continue in force, until revoked by this, or a future Congress.

Ordered, That the same be fairly transcribed, signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and delivered to the General.

Resolved, unanimously, Whereas, the Delegates of all the Colonies, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, in Congress assembled, have unanimously chosen GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., to be General and Commander-in-Chief of such Forces as are, or shall be, raised for the maintenance and preservation of American Liberty; this Congress doth now declare, that they will maintain and assist him, and adhere to him, the said GEORGE WASHINGTON, with their lives and fortunes in the same cause.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON, TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, UPON THE IMPORTANT INTERESTS OF THE UNION.

Circular Letter from his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, to the Governors of the several States.*

HEAD QUARTERS, *Newburgh, June* 18, 1783.

SIR: The great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and to return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose; but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour; to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States; to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights; and whose happiness being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual solicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing. This is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as a source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or a moral point of view.

The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of Continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of

Washington's Head quarters at Newburgh 1782

the world, and abounding with all the necessary conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are from this period to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity: Here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than the recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our Republic assumed its rank among the nations.

The foundation of our Empire was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period: Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent: The treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages, and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of Government: The free cultivation of Letters, the unbounded extension of Commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a Nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion, and make it our own; et it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a Nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the time to establish or ruin their national character for ever; this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to the Federal Government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the Confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For, according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall; and, by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse—a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime. I will, therefore, speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments, may perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter, the ardent desire I feel and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal Government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering with so little reserve the opinions contained in this Address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power:

1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one Federal head.

2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper Peace Establishment. And,

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make

those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis, and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me, in this place, to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the Union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a large proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions: That unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration. That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And lastly, that unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the States, to participate of the fruits of the Revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the Articles of Confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the Union, we cannot exist as an independent Power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an Empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on the dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late Address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the honour and independency of America can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honourable measures proposed. If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we reflect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the Continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it should not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place, before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the States.

The ability of the country to discharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a Nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress

had undoubtedly a right to make, for the purpose of carrying on the War, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the meantime, let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business, as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the bands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation, and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interests of society, and insure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the War, that we should be completely satisfied, if at the expense of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain indebted, for the defence of his own person and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to pay the debt of honour and of gratitude? In what part of the Continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up, and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the Soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And, were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down, upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the Union; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts, and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed—Congress, who have, in all their transactions, shown a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure pledged myself to the Army, that their country would, finally, do them complete and ample justice, and not willing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the Army: From these communications, my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the Army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudice and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress, now alluded to, are as undoubtedly and absolutely binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever: That provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give to Officers of the Army, for services then to be performed. It was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service; it was a part of their hire. I may be allowed to say it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is, therefore, more than a common debt, it is a debt of honour; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to the distinction between Officers and Soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards, in proportion to the aid the public draws from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some Lines, the Soldiers have, perhaps, generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid them, as their Officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others,

if besides the donation of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the Army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate, the bounties many of the Soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the Officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself, in an exemption from taxes for a limited time, (which has been petitioned for in some instances,) or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause. But neither the adoption nor rejection of this proposition will in any manner affect, much less militate, against the Act of Congress, by which they have offered five years' full pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promised to the Officers of the Army.

Before I conclude the subject on public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veterans, the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the Resolution of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, 1782, on an annual pension for life. Their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision need only to be known, to interest the feelings of humanity in their behalf. Nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the comforts or necessaries of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your Legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards, particularly, the defence of the Republic. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper Peace Establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the Militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

The Militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the Militia of the Continent should be absolutely uniform: and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of the Address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology. It is, however, neither my wish nor expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention; consonant to the immutable rules of justice; calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with more confidence, from my actual observations; and if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind, open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expense than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the Continent could have been properly called forth; that the distresses and disappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the Continental Government, than a deficiency of means in the particular States: That the inefficacy of the measures, arising from the want of an adequate authority in the supreme power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to damp the zeal of those who were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expenses of the War, and to frustrate the best concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties

9:15 a. m.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily (except Sun
Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Co
Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chu
aqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with thro
to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 a. m.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phill
for Belvidere.
12:45 p. m.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allo
Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, W
barre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pott
Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 p. m.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, M
Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 p. m.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 p. m.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and M
Junction. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West.
4:30 p. m.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 p. m.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 p. m.—For Plainfield.
5:30 p. m.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allent
Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Ha
Lane.
6:00 p. m.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 p. m.—For Plainfield.
7:00 p. m.—For Somerville.
8:30 p. m.—For Easton.
9:30 p. m.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 p. m.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8,
9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 a. m.; 12 m. 12:45, 1, 1:45,
2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:4
6:16, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15, 12 p. m.
R. R. RICKER, Supt. and E
H. I. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT of Trains taking effect Mo
June 14, 1875. From Chambers-st. Depot. (For Twenty-
st. see note below.)
9 a. m.—Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawin
Coaches to Buffalo and Sleeping Coaches to destination.
10:45 a. m.—Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara
Sleeping Coach to Suspension Bridge.
7 p. m.—(Daily). Pacific Express for the West. Sl
Coaches through to Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Fall
cinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
Trains leave for
Port Jervis, 7:30, †8:30, 9, *10 and 10:45 a. m., 4:30,
and *7 p. m.
Middletown 7:30, †8:30, 9, *10 and 10:45 a. m., 3:45,
†6:30, and *7 p. m. The 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
connect with New-York and Oswego Midland Ra
Rondout and Kingston, †8:30, 9 a. m. and 3:30
Goshen, *5:45, 7:30, †8:30, 9, *10, 10:45 a. m., 3:30, 3:45
†6:30, and *7 p. m. Warwick, 7:30, and 10:45 a. m., and 4:3
Newburgh, 7:30, †8:30, 9, and 10:45 a. m., 3:30, and 4:3
Cornwall, 7:30, †8:30, and 9 a. m., 3:30, and 4:30
Suffern, *5:45, 6:45, 7:30, †8:30, *10, and 10:45 a. m.,
3:45, 5, 6, †6:30, *7, and *12 midnight. Ridgewood, Hob
Allendale, and Ramsey's, †5:45, 6:45, 7:30, †8:30, *10,
10:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5, 6, †6:30, 7 p. m., and *12 midnight.
erson, *5:45, 6:45, 7:30, *8:30, †9:15, *10, 10:45, 11:30 a. m
noon, *1:45, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5, 5:15, 6, 6:15, *6:30, *7,
10:30 p. m., and *12 midnight. Newark, *5:45, 6:45, 8:30,
10:45, 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 5:15, 6:15, †6:30 p. m., and 12 midn
Saturday nights only. Rutherford Park and Passaic,
7:30, †8:30, 10 a. m., 12 noon, *1:45, 3, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6,
8:15, 10:30 p. m., and *12 midnight. Piermont and Ny
7, 8:30, †9, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 4, 4:45, 5:15,
†7:15, 7:45 p. m., and 11:30 Saturday nights only. Sp
Valley, 7, 9:30 a. m., 2:45, 4:45 p. m.
Englewood and Sparkill, 7, 8:30, †9, 9:30 a. m., 12:30,
4, 4:45, 5:15, 6:30, †7:15, 7:45, p. m., and 11:30 Saturday ni
only.
Cresskill, 7, 8:30, †9, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 2:45, 4, 5:15, 6:30,
7:45 p. m., and 11:30 Saturday nights only.
NOTE.—Trains leaving Chambers-st. on even or half h
leave 23d-st. fifteen minutes earlier than above time; t
leaving Chambers-st. on quarter hours leave 23d-st. th
minutes earlier. Boat leaves 23d-st. at 11:45 p.
connecting with trains leaving Chambers-st. at 11:30
and 12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-roo
Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the che
and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's o
Nos. 241, 529, and 927 Broadway; No. 2 Court-st., Bro
and at the Company's Depots.
Express trains from the West arrive in New-York a
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*Daily. †Sundays only.
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Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland
(near West Point), Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, M
Highland (New-Paltz), and Esopus, the steamboat Th
Cornell, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving
rison-st., Pier 34, N. R., at 4 p. m.

FOR Rondout & Kingston, landing at Coz

(West Point), Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, M
Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steamboat J
W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, l
Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 p. m.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRI

FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, and
mediate points. Steamer leaves Peck-slip daily (Sunda
cepted) at 3 p. m.; Twenty-third-st., E. R., 3:15 p. m.; co
ing with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves
slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked a
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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMM

ARRANGEMENTS—JUNE 28, 1875.—Depots fo
Cortlandt and Desbrosses-sts.
8:40 a. m. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Ma
Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, A
town, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, P
ton, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also conn
with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.
12:50 p. m. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the
cipal intermediate stations. This train has connection
for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville,
Harrisburg.
4:00 p. m. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all
termediate stations.
6:30 p. m. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stati
and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Roche
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the W
Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Sup't and Engine

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:
Commencing June 21, 1875. Leave Hunter's Point as
lows:
9:00 a. m.—Express mail for Greenport, Shelter Island,
Harbor, Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, Hempstead and R
away, making connections for all stations on the main line
branches.
10:00 a. m.—Port Jefferson Way, for Port Jefferson and
termediate stations, and for Hempstead and Rockaway.
11:35 a. m.—Accommodation for Hicksville and for Lo
Valley, Hempstead and Rockaway.
3:30 p. m.—Accommodation for Riverhead, Northport, Lo
Valley, Hempstead and Rockaway, connecting at Riverh
with Express for Greenport.
4:00 p. m.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express, with pa
cars to Greenport, stopping at principal stations only.
4:30 p. m.—Port Jefferson Express, making connections
Locust Valley, Hempstead and Rockaway.
5:30 p. m.—Locust Valley Express, making connections
Hempstead and Rockaway.
6:35 p. m.—Northport Accommodation, making connect
for Locust Valley, Hempstead and Rockaway.
SUNDAY TRAINS
Leave Hunter's Point at:
9:00 a. m.—For Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, Hemps
and intermediate stations, and at
6:35 p. m.—For Northport, Locust Valley, Hempstead an
termediate stations, and connecting with train from East N
York.
For Far Rockaway.—Leave Hunter's Point at 10 and 11:3
m.; and 1:30, and 6:35, and 7:30 p. m. Returning.—Le
Rockaway at 7:45, and 11:30 a. m.; and 4:25, 6, and 7:25 p
N. B.—Ferry boats leave New-York, foot of James Slip, E
30 minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth-st., E. R., 15 minutes
vious to departure of trains from Hunter's Point.
G. W. N. CUSTIS, General Superintende

NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POIN

COZZENS'S HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.
DAILY (Sundays excepted), by steamboat ARMENIA,
BROOKLYN, Fulton-st., at 8:30 a. m.; Vestry-st., N. Y., 9
Twenty-fourth-st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville,
Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytow
ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburgh at 2:30 p
reaching New-York at 6:30, and Brooklyn at 7 p. m.

WASHINGTON AND THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Sat. July 4, 1775

One hundred years ago today George Washington took command of the colonial army at Cambridge. His personal appearance is thus described in an article on "Washington at Cambridge" in the July Atlantic.

On the morning of the 3d of July the patriot soldiers were drawn up on Cambridge common, and Washington, with a numerous suite, rode from his headquarters, and under the branches of the ancient elm wheeled his horse, drew his sword, and formally assumed the command of the Continental army. A multitude of people—men, women, children—had assembled to behold this military pageant, and to look upon the Virginian chieftain, whose fame had preceded him. They saw a man forty-three years old, about six feet and two inches in height, of well-proportioned figure, with large hands and feet, with a somewhat florid complexion, a profusion of brown hair brushed back from the forehead, and blue eyes which were very far apart. His whole appearance was dignified and commanding. He wore a coat with buff facings, and buff small-clothes, a rich epaulette on each shoulder, and a cockade on his hat.

Washington was elected commander-in-chief on the fifteenth of June. The following extracts from the journals of Congress relate to his election.

"Thursday, June 15, 1775. * * * Agreeable to Order, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (in which Governor Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, presided as usual), and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported that the committee had come to some farther Resolutions, which he was ordered to report.

"The report of the committee being read and considered,

"'Resolved, That a General be appointed to command all the Continental Forces, raised or to be raised for the Defence of American Liberty.'

"'That five hundred Dollars per Month be allowed for the Pay and Expenses of the General.'

"The Congress then proceeded to the Choice of a General Ballot, and George Washington, Esq., was unanimously selected. * * *

"Friday, June 16, 1775.

* * * "The President (Hon. John Hancock) informed Col. Washington that the Congress had yesterday unanimously made Choice of him to be General and Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces, and requested he would accept of that Employment."

To which Colonel Washington, standing in his place as a delegate from Virginia, replied as follows:—

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as Congress desires it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in the service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But, lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, so I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses; those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

Of Gov. Ward a correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes:—

Governor Ward, who, as chairman of the committee of the whole, daily presided over part of the working sessions of Congress, and reported the resolutions in favor of electing a commander-in-chief, subsequently wrote to General Washington, in answer to a letter from the general, as follows:

"I most cheerfully entered into a solemn Engagement, upon your Appointment, to support you with my life and fortune, and shall most religiously and with the highest Pleasure endeavor to discharge that Duty."

Such were the sentiments that animated the statesmen of that memorable Congress.

Governor Samuel Ward was a colleague of Governor Stephen Hopkins, and with the latter represented the colony of Rhode Island in Congress from 1774 to 1776. His death occurred March 26, 1776. (See life of Governor Ward by Gammel, in Spark's Library of American Biography.) Governor Ward's private diary of the proceedings of Congress is still preserved by his descendants, and is full of interest.

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WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS DEDICATED.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE FORD HOUSE, AT MORRISTOWN—SPEECHES OF SENATOR RANDOLPH AND THE HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

The annual meeting of the Washington Association of New-Jersey and the formal opening of the Washington Headquarters, at Morristown, N. J., which have recently received extensive repairs, took place yesterday afternoon. There was present a large number of persons from the surrounding towns, among them being Senator Randolph, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, the Rev. Dr. John L. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, and Prof. Henry A. Buttz of that Seminary; the Hon. John Hill of Boouton, Bishop R. I. Foster of the M. E. Church, Gen. N. Norris Halstead of Hudson County, the Hon. Charles E. Elmer of Bridgeton, and Andrew Reasener of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Washington Association was held at 12 o'clock, when the code of by-laws was read and approved, the report of the Treasurer adopted, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps was chosen Trustee in the place of F. S. Lathrop. By 2 o'clock a large company had assembled around the old headquarters, when Senator Randolph was introduced as the orator of the occasion. He first spoke of the natural, commercial, and political fortunes of the State, and then turned to New-Jersey's Revolutionary relics, which, he said, are unsurpassed by any State, save perhaps Massachusetts. Morris County is peculiarly rich in Revolutionary reminiscences. During two Winters Washington established his headquarters in this very town. The place where the younger Ford built the power-mill; the site of the old magazine; the Arnold Tavern; the Knox Headquarters; the camps on Wickle Farm; the Lowantine Hospitals, and the sacred little "God's Acre," are all here. In January, 1777, soon after the victories at Trenton and Princeton, Washington established his headquarters at Morristown, at the Arnold Tavern. During the Winter he became acquainted with the family of Col. Jacob Ford, the builder and owner of this house which has since become so famous, because of its illustrious occupancy. The oaken planks that made these outer walls are as sound to-day as when they sheltered Washington from the storms of the Winter of 1779-80. They who builded so well are all gone, but the structure still remains. You may enter the same doors that Washington entered, and tread the same floors that he walked upon.

"My friends," said Senator Randolph, "as a Jerseyman I love my State; nor time nor circumstance shall change this. But to-day I would have you remember that our rich historical inheritance and most of our material wealth came through the intelligence and integrity of a people that 'knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain;' through the patient courage of an ancestry that hated tyranny so heartily and loved civil and religious liberty so completely as to leave in this fact the record of their faithfulness."

At the conclusion of Senator Randolph's speech the Hon. William Walter Phelps was introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not my intention to weary you with a lengthy speech on so warm a day. But I cannot resist the opportunity of detaining you for a few moments, for I was your Representative for two years, and this makes the occasion the more inviting. Napoleon boasted that while on his Russian campaign he used to direct the theaters of Paris, meaning by this that during the most engrossing times he never failed to attend to the smaller details of his Empire. So it is with our good friend Gov. Randolph. Engaged as he is with the duties of his position as our representative in the National Senate, he still finds time to attend to these lesser affairs. It is a great privilege that is ours to-day, to dedicate this house to him who served his country so well. We are all proud of our national Union and are filled with joy at her every success. But we are also as proud of our own little Commonwealth that gives us quiet, peace, and protection. Our nation gives us occasion for heart's joy at all her successes, for the State is but a part of the nation. But to our State itself we are indebted for our laws, and for the protection of our lives and property. Over this land to-day there are hundreds of orators speaking the nation's praises. So here I would speak. But in the same voice I would do honor to our loved State. It is not uncommon for Pennsylvanians and New-Yorkers to rail at us and our mesquitoes and "shakes." But I tell you, my friends, in spite of the fleas and shakes, New-Jersey is one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Of all the thirteen original States she, during the past year, has increased more in population than any other. And here are the lowest taxes and the best laws in the Union. And it is because of the good laws that the taxes are so moderate. Some may dispute that we have the best laws. But if they don't believe that ours are good laws let them come over here and violate them. Let them taste "Jersey justice" and learn to appreciate Jersey laws.

But it is not in population alone that New-Jersey has advanced so much. This little State, by her good laws and low taxes, has become so blessed that the average wealth of each citizen is here about equal to that in New-York, or Connecticut, or Rhode Island. In ten years our average wealth has so much increased that it has caught up with that of much older States. With this for the past, what may we not hope for the future? But not only are we so prosperous in the wealth of our people, but the average value of our land per acre is equal to that of any other State. But there is one point in which we fall behind. This is the productiveness of our soil. Throw aside the sandy soil of South Jersey, and the average annual production per acre is $27. That of Rhode Island is $31, which is not a great advance from the productiveness of our own State. If our prosperity has been so abundant in the past, what must it be in the future? We must go on always, and become at least proportionately the first in products, in acreage, and in population. There is one thing, however, which can put us down—but there is only one. That is, the neglect of education and justice. We must keep them, preserve them, and improve them. That done, all men should have an honest and abiding faith in our future.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Phelps, the Hon. John Hill was called for and he responded in a few words, after which, those present occupied themselves in examining the Revolutionary relics stored in the house. There is a very large number of these, many of which have been gathered there within the past few years. They are arranged with special care and many of them are labeled. A family occupies a small portion of the house, whose duties are to keep everything in and about the premises in order. Among the relics may be mentioned the following: Six mahogany chairs very old, used by Lafayette; antique chair 235 years old; pair buckskin breeches made during the Revolution; a specie wagon and three bayonets used by the Revolutionary army; a horse-pistol shot out of the hands of a Tory spy; a large amount of Continental money; copper teakettle used by Washington; a large clock 200 years old; a sword carried by Major Stevens at the capture of Gen. Lee; pair of pistols formerly the property of Gen. Israel Putnam; two swords and two pistols used in the Revolution; fork and spoon used at a dinner party given to Gen. Washington; a Bible printed in 1645; piece of carpet that was on the floor of Washington's bedroom when he occupied the house, and a pair of saddlebags used for Washington's mail.

The remainder of the day was passed by the visitors about the house and in the village, and a display of fireworks in the evening concluded the celebration.

and embarrassments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of an Army, less patient, less virtuous, and less persevering than that which I have had the honour to command. But while I mention those things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our Federal Constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a War, I beg it may be understood, that as I have ever taken pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens, so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual States, on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me: the task is now accomplished. I now bid adieu to your Excellency, as the Chief Magistrate of your State; at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains, then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and, particularly, for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of the mind, which were the characteristics of the divine Author of our blessed religion; without a humble imitation of whose example, in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honour to be, with much esteem and respect, sir, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS TO ERECT AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON—HIS VISIT TO PRINCETON AT THE REQUEST OF CONGRESS — THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

The following Resolutions were passed on the 7th of August, 1783:

By the United States in Congress assembled, Resolved unanimously, ten States being present, That an Equestrian Statue of General WASHINGTON be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established.

Resolved, That the Statue be of bronze, the General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled in a laurel wreath: The Statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in basso relievo, the following principal events of the War, in which General WASHINGTON commanded in person, viz: The Evacuation of Boston—the Capture of the Hessians at Trenton—the Battle of Princeton—the Action of Monmouth—and the Surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal to be engraved as follows: "The United States in Congress assembled, "ordered this Statue to be erected in the year of our Lord, 1783, in honour of GEORGE "WASHINGTON, the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of "America, during the War, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and "independence."

Resolved, That a Statue conformable to the above plan, be executed by the best Artist in Europe, under the superintendence of the Minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles, and that money to defray the expense of the same be furnished from the Treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Congress transmit to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Versailles, the best resemblance of General WASHINGTON that can be procured for the purpose of having the above Statue erected, together with the fittest description of the events which are to be the subject of the basso relievo.

General WASHINGTON, at the request of Congress, proceeded to Princeton on the 26th of August, 1783, and being introduced by two Members, the President addressed him as follows:

" SIR: Congress feel particular pleasure in seeing your Excellency, and in congratulating " you on the success of a War in which you have acted so conspicuous a part.

" It has been the singular happiness of the United States, that during a War so long, so " dangerous, and so important, Providence has been graciously pleased to preserve the life " of a General, who has merited and possessed the uninterrupted confidence and affection of " his fellow-citizens. In other Nations many have performed services for which they have " deserved and received the thanks of the public; but to you, sir, peculiar praise is due, " your services have been essential in acquiring and establishing the freedom and indepen- " dence of your country; they deserve the grateful acknowledgments of a free and indepen- " dent Nation; those acknowledgments Congress have the satisfaction of expressing to " your Excellency.

" Hostilities have now ceased, but your country still needs your services; she wishes to " avail herself of your talents in forming the arrangements which will be necessary for her " in the time of Peace; for this reason your attendance at Congress has been requested. A " Committee is appointed to confer with your Excellency, and to receive your assistance in " preparing and adjusting plans relative to those important objects."

To which his Excellency made the following Reply:

" *Mr. President:*

" I am too sensible of the honourable reception I have now experienced, not to be pene- " trated with the deepest feelings of gratitude.

" Notwithstanding Congress appear to estimate the value of my life beyond any services " I have been able to render the United States, yet I must be permitted to consider the " wisdom and unanimity of our National Councils, the firmness of our citizens, and the " patience and bravery of our troops, which have produced so happy a termination of the " War, as the most conspicuous effect of the Divine interposition, and the surest presage of our " future happiness.

" Highly gratified by the favourable sentiments which Congress are pleased to express of " my past conduct, and amply rewarded by the confidence and affection of my fellow-citizens, " I cannot hesitate to contribute my best endeavours towards the establishment of the " National security in whatever manner the sovereign power may think proper to direct, " until the ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, or the final evacuation of our country " by the British forces; after either of which events, I shall ask permission to retire to the " peaceful shade of private life.

" Perhaps, sir, no occasion may offer more suitable than the present to express my humble " thanks to God, and my grateful acknowledgments to my country, for the great and uniform " support I have received in every vicissitude of fortune, and for the many distinguished " honours which Congress have been pleased to confer upon me in the course of the War."

FAREWELL ORDERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES—ANSWER TO THE SAME, BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY STATIONED AT WEST-POINT.

ROCKY-HILL, near Princeton, *November* 2, 1783.

The United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honourable testimony to the merits of the Federal Armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country, for their long, eminent, and faithful service, having thought proper, by their Proclamation bearing date the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the Troops as were engaged for the War, and to permit the Officers on furlough to retire from service, from and after to-morrow, which Proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned, it only remains for the Commander-in-Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the Armies of the United States, (however widely dispersed individuals who compose them may be,) and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell.

But before the Commander-in-Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past: He will, then, take the liberty of exploring, with his military friends, their future prospects; of advising the general line of conduct which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the Address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude.—The disadvantageous circumstances on our part under which the War was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the Armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this Address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses which, in several instances, have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigors of an inclement season; nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs. Every American Officer and Soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious a part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness; events which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they, probably, ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed, at once, from such raw materials? Who, that was not a witness, could imagine that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the Continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who, that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceed the power of description. And shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of Agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a Republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labours? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce, and the cultivation of the soil, will unfold to industry the certain road to competence. To those hardy Soldiers who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the Fisheries will afford ample and profitable employment: and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy asylum to those who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and the dissolution of the Union, to a compliance with the

requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its just debts; so that the Officers and Soldiers may expect considerable assistance in recommencing their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the Troops, that, with strong attachments to the Union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating dispositions; and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public have contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit; yet let such unworthy treatment produce no invective, or any instance of intemperate conduct; let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause; let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the Federal Armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a consciousness of their achievements, and fame, still excite the men who composed them to honourable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance, and enterprize were in the field. Every one may rest assured that much, very much, of the future happiness of the Officers and Men will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honour, dignity, and justice of the Nation would be lost for ever; yet he cannot help repeating, on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every Officer, and every Soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavours to those of his worthy fellow-citizens, towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence, as a Nation, so materially depends.

The Commander-in-Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to change the military character into that of the citizen, but that steady and decent tenor of behaviour, which has generally distinguished not only the Army under his immediate command, but the different Detachments and separate Armies, through the course of the War. From their good sense and prudence he anticipated the happiest consequences: And while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class, and in every instance. He presents his thanks, in the most serious and affectionate manner, to the General Officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardour in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the Commandants of Regiments and Corps, and to the Officers for their zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the Staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, for their extraordinary patience in suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the Army the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship: He wishes more than bare professions were in his power, that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life: He flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done. And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave, in a short time, of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the Armies he has so long had the honour to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favours, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others! With these wishes, and this benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn—and the military scene, to him, will be closed for ever.

To his Excellency General WASHINGTON, *Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.*

WE, the Officers of the part of the Army remaining on the banks of the Hudson, have received your Excellency's serious Farewell Address to the Armies of the United States. We beg you to accept our unfeigned thanks for the communication, and your affectionate assurances of inviolable attachment and friendship. If your attempts to insure to the armies the just, the promised rewards of their long, severe, and dangerous services, have failed of success, we believe it has arisen from causes not in your Excellency's power to control. With extreme regret do we reflect on the occasion which called forth such endeavours. But while we thank your Excellency for these exertions in favour of the Troops you have so successfully commanded, we pray it may be believed, that in this sentiment our own particular interests have but a secondary place; and that even the ultimate ingratitude of the people, (were that possible,) could not shake the patriotism of those who suffer by it. Still, with pleasing wonder and with grateful joy, shall we contemplate the glorious conclusion of our labours. To that merit in the Revolution which, under the auspices of Heaven, the Armies have displayed, posterity will do justice; and the sons will blush whose fathers were their foes.

Most gladly would we cast a veil on every act which sullies the reputation of our country —never should the page of history be stained with its dishonour—even from our memories should the idea be erased. We lament the opposition to those salutary measures which the wisdom of the Union has planned; measures which alone can recover and fix, on a permanent basis, the credit of the States; measures which are essential to the justice, the honour, and the interest of the Nation. While she was giving the noblest proofs of magnanimity, with conscious pride we saw her growing fame; and, regardless of present sufferings, we looked forward to the end of our toils and dangers, to brighter scenes in prospect. There we beheld the Genius of our country dignified by sovereignty and independence, supported by justice, and adorned with every liberal virtue. There we saw patient Husbandry fearless extend her cultured fields, and animated Commerce spread her sails to every wind. There we beheld fair Science lift her head, with all the Arts attendant in her train. There, blest with Freedom, we saw the human mind expand; and, throwing aside the restraints which confined it to the narrow bounds of country, it embraced the world. Such were our fond hopes, and with such delightful prospects did they present us. Nor are we disappointed. Those animating prospects are now changed and changing to realities; and actively to have contributed to their production is our pride, our glory. But justice alone can give them stability. In that justice we still believe. Still we hope that the prejudices of the misinformed will be removed, and the arts of false and selfish popularity, addressed to the feelings of avarice, defeated: or, in the worst event, the world, we hope, will make the just distinction: We trust the disingenuousness of a few will not sully the reputation, the honour, and dignity of the great and respectable majority of the States.

We are happy in the opportunity just presented, of congratulating your Excellency on the certain conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace. Relieved, at length, from long suspense, our warmest wish is to return to the bosom of our country, to resume the character of citizens; and it will be our highest ambition to become useful ones.

To your Excellency this great event must be peculiarly pleasing: For, while at the head of her Armies, urged by patriot virtues and magnanimity, you persevered, under the pressure of every possible difficulty and discouragement, in the pursuit of the great objects of the War—the freedom and safety of your country; your heart panted for the tranquil enjoyments of Peace. We cordially rejoice with you that the period for indulging them has arrived so soon. In contemplating the blessings of liberty and independence, the rich prize of eight years' hardy adventure, past sufferings will be forgotten; or if remembered, the recollection will serve to heighten the relish of present happiness. We sincerely pray God this happiness may long be yours; and that when you quit the stage of human life, you may receive from the unerring Judge, the rewards of valour exerted to save the oppressed, of patriotism, and disinterested virtue.

WEST-POINT, *November* 15, 1783.

WASHINGTON TAKES LEAVE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, *December*, 1783.

The guards having been posted for the security of the citizens, General WASHINGTON accompanied by Governor Clinton, and attended by many civil and military officers, and a large number of respectable inhabitants on horseback, made his public entry into the city, where he was received with every mark of respect and attention. His military course was now on the point of terminating; and previous to divesting himself of the supreme command, he was about to bid adieu to his comrades in arms.

This affecting interview took place on the fourth of December. At noon, the principal Officers of the Army assembled at France's tavern; soon after which their beloved Commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass, he turned to them and said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave "of you; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as "your former ones have been glorious and honourable." Having drunk, he added, "I cannot "come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will come "and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, WASHINGTON grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility; and not a word was articulated to interrupt the majestic silence and the tenderness of the scene. Leaving the room, he passed through the Corps of Light Infantry, and walked to White-Hall, where a barge waited to convey him to Powles Hook. The whole company followed in mute and solemn procession, with dejected countenances, testifying feelings of delicious melancholy, which no language can describe Having entered the barge, he turned to the company, and waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. They paid him the same affectionate compliment, and after the barge had left them, returned in the same solemn manner to the place where they had assembled.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH ON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION—ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 23, 1783.

General WASHINGTON having informed Congress of his intention to resign the Commission he had the honour to hold in their service, during the Revolutionary War, they resolved that it should be done in a public audience; and appointed this day for the interesting scene. At a proper moment, General WASHINGTON appeared and addressed the President in the following words:

Mr. President:

The great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our Independence and Sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable Nation, I resign, with satisfaction, the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the War has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the Army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the War. It was impossible the choice

of confidential Officers, to compose my family, should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my Commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

To which the President of Congress returned the following Answer:

Sir: The United States in Congress assembled, receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their Troops with success, through a perilous and a doubtful War.

Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a Government to support you.

You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power, through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous King and Nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the War in freedom, safety, and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the Standard of Liberty in this new world: having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict, and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel, with you, our obligations to the Army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential Officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable Nation. And for you, we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life so beloved, may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH—ANSWER OF THE SENATE—PRESIDENT'S REPLY—ANSWER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

New-York, *April* 30, 1789.

This day the great and illustrious Washington, the favourite son of Liberty, and deliverer of his country, entered upon the execution of the office of First Magistrate of the United States of America; to which important station he had been unanimously called by the united voice of the people. The ceremony which took place on this occasion was truly grand and pleasing, and every heart seemed anxious to testify the joy it felt on so memorable an event. His Excellency was escorted from his house by a Troop of light dragoons, and the Legion under the command of Colonel *Lewis*, attended by a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to Federal Hall, where he was formally received by both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Senate Chamber; after which he was conducted to the gallery in front of the Hall, accompanied by all the Members, when the oath prescribed by the Constitution was adminis-

tered to him by the Chancellor of this State, who then said, "*Long live* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States ;*" which was answered by an immense concourse of citizens, assembled on the occasion, by the loudest plaudit and acclamation that love and veneration ever inspired. He then made the following Speech :

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives :

Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the fourteenth day of the present month : on the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years, a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust, to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm, with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be ¦ alliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe—who presides in the Councils of Nations—and whose Providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the People of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes : and may enable every instrument, employed in its administration, to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the People of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent Nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And, in the important revolution just accomplished, in the system of their united Government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means, by which most Governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with a humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free Government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the Executive Department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer you to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled ; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications,

I behold the surest pledges, that as, on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free Government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction, which an ardent love for my country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity: since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a Nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained: and since the preservation of the sacred fire of Liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of Government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps, as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American People.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power, delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective Government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department; and must, accordingly, pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American People with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of Government, for the security of their Union and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

Go. Washington.

Sir: We, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent Speech, delivered to both Houses of Congress, congratulate you on the complete organization of the Federal Government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow-citizens on your elevation to the office of President, an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honourable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favour, is peculiarly expressive of the grati-

tude, confidence, and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit, and of their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow-citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen by the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us, all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide, in you all interests unite, and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions ; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman, will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present Government, and dignity and splendour to that country, which your skill and valour as a soldier, so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence ; when we contemplate the rise, progress, and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the Universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of Divine interposition in favour of this country, claims our most pious gratitude. And permit us, sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a Federal Government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavour to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each State is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, sir, the force, and acknowledge the justice of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue, it is, therefore, the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility, as well as the necessity, of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured, that the Senate will, at all times, cheerfully co-operate in every measure which may strengthen the Union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated Republic.

We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States ; and that your Administration may be prosperous to the Nation, and glorious to yourself.

Signed by order : JOHN ADAMS,

President of the Senate of the United States.

IN SENATE, *May* 16, 1789.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your Address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances which led to this auspicious crisis ; the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant Nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed ; and in a conviction that the Senate will, at all times, co-operate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of the confederated Republic.

Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the Universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a Nation happy.

GO. WASHINGTON.

SIR: The Representatives of the People of the United States, present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem; you have often received tokens of their affection; you now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honour, of being the First Magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest People on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed the summons, from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever; but the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of Republican Liberty, and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance, and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments with which we have thought fit to address you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of Heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicest of those blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

GENTLEMEN: Your very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavours in the service of my country are far overpaid by its goodness; and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest and an ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

GO. WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

When we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto, from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed, the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine beneficence towards us: In such a state of things, it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence, and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a Nation: Particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and, by their union, establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally, for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and, at the same time, humbly and fervently to beseech the kind Author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them; to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value; to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits; to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries; to extend among us true and useful knowledge; to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety; and, finally, to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

[L.S.] Done at the City of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the President:
EDM. RANDOLPH.

WASHINGTON'S LEGACY:

OR,

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation, might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interests; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature consideration on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me, and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered, to your praise, and as an instructive exam-

ple in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging—in situations, in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated by this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the People of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as to acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every Nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government, which constitutes you one People, is also dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every

portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole:

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning, partly into its own channels, the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated: and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one Nation. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign Power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in the Union, all the parties combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union, an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same Government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of Government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against

the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the general Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the *Mississippi:* they have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages, on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not, henceforth, be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must, inevitably, experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of Government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the People to make and to alter their constitutions of Government; but, the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit—an authentic act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the People to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action, of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a Party, often a small but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public Administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the People, and to usurp, for themselves, the reins of Government; destroying, afterwards, the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be

invited, remember that time and habit are, at least, as necessary to fix the true character of Governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all Governments; more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is, itself, a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise People to discourage and restrain it. It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administrations. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true, and in Governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon

another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks, in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the Constitution designates: But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must, always, greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule indeed extends, with more or less force, to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it: Avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not, more or less, inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and (at no distant period) a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People, always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate, antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred, or a habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other' betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free People ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even to second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and

odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the People, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one People, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose Peace or War, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself that they may

be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur, to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude of your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary, on this occasion, to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligations which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been, to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness, in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize without alloy the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever-favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers.

GO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 17*th September*, 1796.

LETTER OF WASHINGTON, ACCEPTING THE COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

MOUNT VERNON, *July* 13, 1798.

DEAR SIR: I had the honour, on the evening of the 11th instant, to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favour of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me "Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all Armies raised, or to be raised, for the service of the United States."

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time, I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, sir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will, therefore, be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion, that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to recent transactions.

The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace, and their demands, amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments, with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the People of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, especially in a moment like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, with this reserve only—that I shall not be called into the field until the Army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it may be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the Army, which you think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment before entering into a situation to incur expense.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration, I have the honour to be, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

WASHINGTON.

From Houdon's Bust.

Lith. by P. Haas, Washington City.

Funeral Oration

ON THE DEATH OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON:

DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST OF CONGRESS,

BY MAJOR GENERAL HENRY LEE,

Member of Congress, from Virginia.

In obedience to your will, I rise, your humble organ, with the hope of executing a part of the system of public mourning which you have been pleased to adopt, commemorative of the death of the most illustrious and most beloved personage this country has ever produced; and which, while it transmits to posterity your sense of the awful event, faintly represents your knowledge of the consummate excellence you so cordially honour.

Desperate indeed is any attempt on earth to meet correspondently this dispensation of Heaven; for, while with pious resignation we submit to the will of an all-gracious Providence, we can never cease lamenting, in our finite view of Omnipotent wisdom, the heart-rending privation for which our nation weeps. When the civilized world shakes to its centre; when every moment gives birth to strange and momentous changes; when our peaceful quarter of the globe, exempt, as it happily has been, from any share in the slaughter of the human race, may yet be compelled to abandon her pacific policy, and to risk the doleful casualties of war; what limit is there to the extent of our loss?—None within the reach of my words to express; none which your feelings will not disavow.

The founder of our Federate Republic—our bulwark in war, our guide in peace, is no more! Oh that this were but questionable! Hope, the comforter of the wretched, would pour into our agonizing hearts its balmy dew. But, alas! there is no hope for us; our WASHINGTON is removed for ever! Possessing the stoutest frame, and purest mind, he had passed nearly to his sixty-eighth year, in the enjoyment of high health, when, habituated by his care of us to neglect himself, a slight cold, disregarded, became inconvenient on Friday, oppressive on Saturday, and, defying every medical interposition, before the morning of Sunday, put an end to the best of men. An end, did I say? his fame survives! bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He survives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affections of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments shall be done away; when nations now existing shall be no more; when even our young and far-spreading empire shall have perished, still will our WASHINGTON'S glory unfaded shine, and die not, until love of virtue cease on earth, or earth itself sinks into chaos.

How, my fellow-citizens, shall I single to your grateful hearts his pre-eminent worth! where shall I begin in opening to your view a character throughout sublime? Shall I speak of his warlike achievements, all springing from obedience to his country's will—all directed to his country's good?

Will you go with me to the banks of the Monongahela, to see our youthful WASHINGTON supporting, in the dismal hour of Indian victory, the ill-fated Braddock, and saving, by his judgment and by his valour, the remains of a defeated army, pressed by the conquering savage foe? Or, when oppressed America, nobly resolving to risk her all in defence of her violated rights, he was elevated by the unanimous voice of Congress to the command of her Armies? Will you follow him to the high grounds of Boston, where, to an undisciplined, courageous and virtuous yeomanry, his presence gave the stability of system, and infused the invincibility of love of country? Or shall I carry you to the painful scenes of Long-Island, York-Island, and New-Jersey, when, combating superior and gallant armies,

aided by powerful fleets, and led by chiefs high in the roll of fame, he stood the bulwark of our safety, undismayed by disasters, unchanged by change of fortune? Or will you view him in the precarious fields of Trenton, where deep gloom, unnerving every arm, reigned triumphant through our thinned, worn down, unaided ranks, himself unmoved. Dreadful was the night. It was about this time of winter—the storm raged—the Delaware rolling furiously with floating ice, forbade the approach of man. WASHINGTON, self-collected, viewed the tremendous scene. His country called; unappalled by surrounding dangers, he passed to the hostile shore; he fought; he conquered. The morning sun cheered the American world. Our country rose on the event, and her dauntless chief pursuing his blow, completed, in the lawns of Princeton, what his vast soul had conceived on the shores of the Delaware.

Thence to the strong grounds of Morristown he led his small but gallant band; and through an eventful winter, by the high efforts of his genius, whose matchless force was measurable only by the growth of difficulties, he held in check formidable hostile legions, conducted by a chief experienced in the art of war, and famed for his valour on the ever-memorable heights of Abraham, where fell Wolf, Montcalm, and since, our much-lamented Montgomery, all covered with glory. In this fortunate interval, produced by his masterly conduct, our fathers, ourselves, animated by his resistless example, rallied around our country's standard, and continued to follow her beloved chief through the various and trying scenes to which the destinies of our union led.

Who is there that has forgotten the vales of Brandywine—the fields of Germantown—or the plains of Monmouth? Everywhere present, wants of every kind obstructing, numerous and valiant armies encountering, himself a host, he assuaged our sufferings, limited our privations, and upheld our tottering Republic. Shall I display to you the spread of the fire of his soul, by rehearsing the praises of the Hero of Saratoga, and his much-loved compeer of the Carolinas? No; our WASHINGTON wears not borrowed glory. To Gates—to Green, he gave without reserve the applause due to their eminent merit; and long may the chiefs of Saratoga and of Eutaws receive the grateful respect of a grateful people.

Moving in his own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his most distant satellites; and combining the physical and moral force of all within his sphere, with irresistible weight he took his course, commisserating folly, disdaining vice, dismaying treason, and invigorating despondency; until the auspicious hour arrived, when, united with the intrepid forces of a potent and magnanimous ally, he brought to submission the since conqueror of India; thus finishing his long career of military glory with a lustre corresponding to his great name, and in this his last act of war, affixing the seal of fate to our nation's birth.

To the horrid din of battle, sweet peace succeeded; and our virtuous Chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontents of growing sedition; and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a ploughshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great, you must be truly good.

Were I to stop here, the picture would be incomplete, and the task imposed unfinished. Great as was our WASHINGTON in war, and as much as did that greatness contribute to produce the American Republic, it is not in war alone his pre-eminence stands conspicuous. His various talents, combining all the capacities of a statesman with those of a soldier, fitted him alike to guide the councils and the armies of our nation. Scarcely had he rested from his martial toils, while his invaluable parental advice was still sounding in our ears, when he who had been our shield and our sword, was called forth to act a less splendid but more important part.

Possessing a clear and penetrating mind, a strong and sound judgment, calmness and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmness and perseverance in resolutions maturely formed, drawing information from all, acting from himself with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotism: his own superiority and the public confidence alike marked him as the man designed by Heaven to lead in the great political as well as military events which have distinguished the era of his life.

The finger of an over-ruling Providence, pointing at WASHINGTON, was neither mistaken nor unobserved; when, to realize the vast hopes to which our Revolution had given birth, a change of political system became indispensable. How novel, how grand the spectacle!

Independent States stretched over an immense territory, and known only by common difficulty, clinging to their union as the rock of their safety, deciding by frank comparison of their relative conditions, to rear on that rock, under the guidance of reason, a common government, through whose commanding protection liberty and order, with their long train of blessings, should be safe to themselves, and the sure inheritance of their posterity.

This arduous task devolved on citizens selected by the people, from knowledge of their wisdom and confidence in their virtue. In this august assembly of sages and of patriots, WASHINGTON of course was found; and, as if acknowledged to be most wise, where all were wise, with one voice he was declared their chief. How well he merited this rare distinction, how faithful were the labours of himself and his compatriots, the work of their hands and our union, strength and prosperity, the fruits of that work, best attest.

But to have essentially aided in presenting to his country this consummation of her hopes, neither satisfied the claims of his fellow-citizens on his talents, nor those duties which the possession of those talents imposed. Heaven had not infused into his mind such an uncommon share of its etherial spirit to remain unemployed, nor bestowed on him his genius unaccompanied with the corresponding duty of devoting it to the common good. To have framed a constitution was showing only, without realizing the general happiness. This great work remained to be done; and America, stedfast in her preference, with one voice summoned her beloved WASHINGTON, unpractised as he was in the duties of civil administration, to execute this last act in the completion of the national felicity. Obedient to her call, he assumed the high office with that self-distrust peculiar to his innate modesty, the constant attendant of pre-eminent virtue. What was the burst of joy through our anxious land on this exhilarating event, is known to us all. The aged, the young, the brave, the fair, rivalled each other in demonstrations of their gratitude; and this high wrought, delightful scene, was heightened in its effect by the singular contest between the zeal of the bestowers and avoidance of the receiver of the honours bestowed. Commencing his administration, what heart is not charmed with the recollection of the pure and wise principles announced by himself as the basis of his political life. He best understood the indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and individual felicity; watching with an equal and comprehensive eye over this great assemblage of communities and interests, he laid the foundations of our national policy in the unerring, immutable principles of morality, based on religion, exemplifying the pre-eminence of a free government, by all the attributes which win the affections of its citizens, or command the respect of the world.

"O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint!"

Leading through the complicated difficulties produced by previous obligations and conflicting interests, seconded by succeeding Houses of Congress, enlightened and patriotic, he surmounted all original obstruction, and brightened the path of our national felicity.

The Presidential term expiring, his solicitude to exchange exaltation for humility returned with a force increased with the increase of age; and he had prepared his Farewell Address to his countrymen, proclaiming his intention, when the united interposition of all around him, enforced by the eventful prospects of the epoch, produced a further sacrifice of inclination to duty. The election of President followed, and WASHINGTON, by the unanimous vote of the nation, was called to resume the Chief Magistracy. What a wonderful fixture of confidence! Which attracts most our admiration, a people so correct, or a citizen combining an assemblage of talents forbidding rivalry, and stifling even envy itself? Such a nation ought to be happy; such a Chief must be forever revered!

War, long menaced by the Indian tribes, now broke out; and the terrible conflict, deluging Europe with blood, began to shed its baneful influence over our happy land. To the first, outstretching his invincible arm, under the orders of the gallant Wayne, the American Eagle soared triumphant through distant forests. Peace followed victory, and the melioration of the condition of the enemy followed peace. Godlike virtue, which uplifts even the subdued savage!

To the second he opposed himself. New and delicate was the conjuncture, and great was the stake. Soon did his penetrating mind discern and seize the only course, continuing to us all the felicity enjoyed. He issued his proclamation of neutrality. This index to his whole

subsequent conduct was sanctioned by the approbation of both Houses of Congress, and by the approving voice of the people.

To this sublime policy he invariably adhered, unmoved by foreign intrusion, unshaken by domestic turbulence.

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida."

Maintaining his pacific system at the expense of no duty, America, faithful to herself, and unstained in her honour, continued to enjoy the delights of peace, while afflicted Europe mourns in every quarter under the accumulated miseries of an unexampled war; miseries in which our happy country must have shared, had not our pre-eminent WASHINGTON been as firm in council as he was brave in the field.

Pursuing stedfastly his course, he held safe the public happiness, preventing foreign war, and quelling internal discord, till the revolving period of a third election approached, when he executed his interrupted but inextinguishable desire of returning to the humble walks of private life.

The promulgation of his fixed resolution, stopped the anxious wishes of an affectionate people from adding a third unanimous testimonial of their unabated confidence in the man so long enthroned in their hearts. When before was affection like this exhibited on earth? Turn over the records of ancient Greece—review the annals of mighty Rome—examine the volumes of modern Europe—you search in vain! AMERICA and her WASHINGTON only afford the dignified exemplification.

The illustrious personage called by the national voice in succession to the arduous office of guiding a free people, had new difficulties to encounter. The amicable effort of settling our difficulties with France, begun by WASHINGTON, and pursued by his successor in virtue as in station, proving abortive. America took measures of self-defence. No sooner was the public mind roused by a prospect of danger, than every eye was turned to the friend of all, though secluded from public view and grey in the public service. The virtuous veteran, following his plough,* received the unexpected summons with mingled emotions of indignation at the unmerited ill-treatment of his country, and of a determination once more to risk his all in her defence.

The annunciation of these feelings, in his affecting letter to the President, accepting the command of the army concludes his official conduct.

FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere; uniform, dignified, and commanding, his example was edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting.

To his equals he was condescending; to his inferiors kind; and to the dear object of his affections exemplarily tender. Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues.

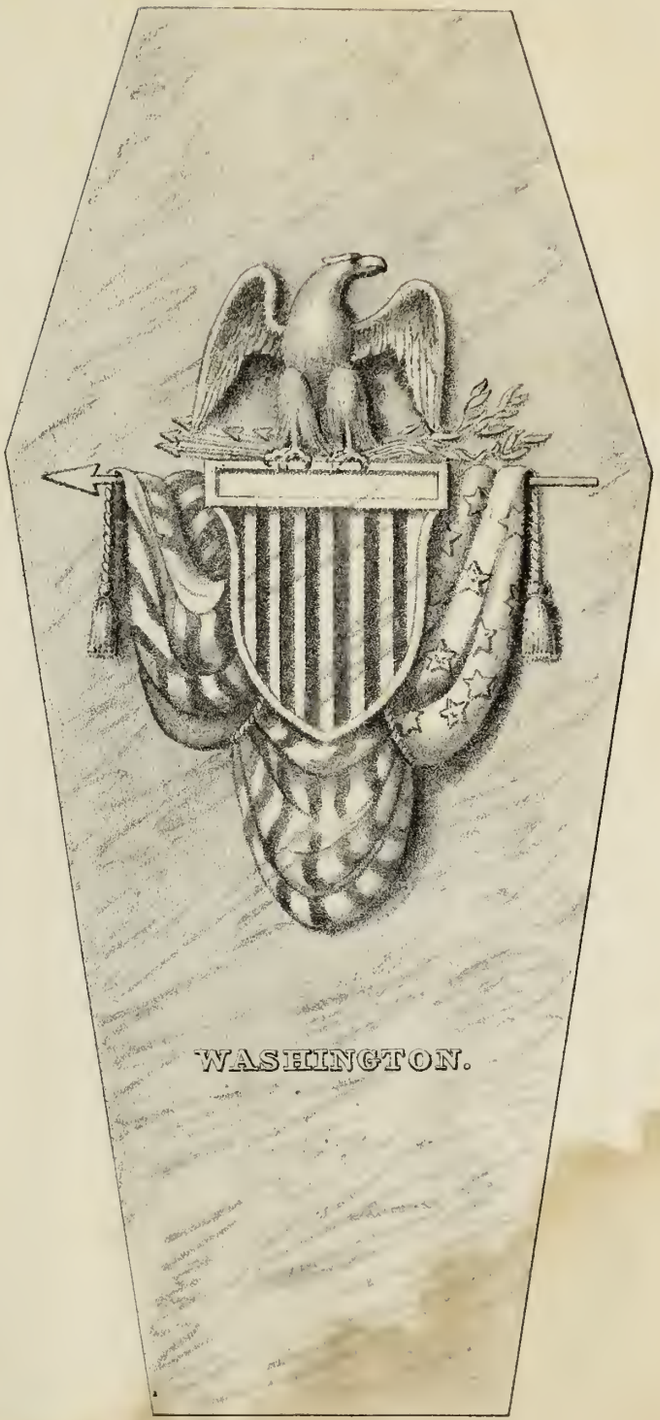
His last scene comported with the whole tenor of his life. Although in extreme pain, not a sigh, not a groan escaped him; and with undisturbed serenity he closed his well-spent life. Such was the man America has lost! Such was the man for whom our nation mourns!

Methinks I see his august image, and hear falling from his venerable lips these deep-sinking words:

"Cease, Sons of America, lamenting our separation. Go on, and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers. Reverence religion, diffuse knowledge throughout your land; patronize the arts and sciences: let Liberty and Order be inseparable companions; control party spirit, the bane of free government; observe good faith to, and cultivate peace with all nations; shut up every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connexion; rely on yourselves only—be AMERICAN in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union which was the constant object of my terrestrial labours. Thus will you preserve, undisturbed to the latest posterity, the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply (if my happiness is now aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high Heaven bestows."

* General Washington, though opulent, gave much of his time to practical agriculture.

SARCOPHAGUS.



TOP VIEW.

W^m Strickland, del

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, *the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic Tranquillity, provide for the Common Defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America:*

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments: When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit, under the United States: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies—but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post-facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made or which shall be made

under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legis-

latures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE THE FIRST. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE THE SECOND. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the People to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE THE THIRD. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH. The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH. In suits at Common Law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE THE NINTH. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

ARTICLE THE TENTH. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

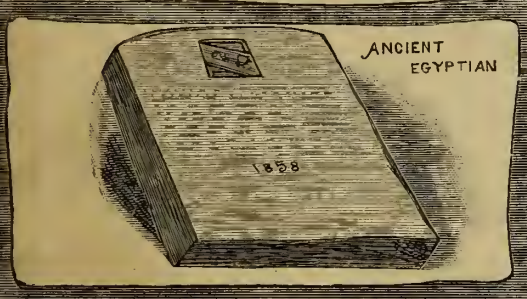
THE formal dedication of the Washington Monument, on Saturday, the 21st instant, marked an epoch in our national history. It is eighty-six years since the suggestion of a national monument commemorative of the nation's grateful appreciation of the life and work of Washington received the sanction of Congress. Through all these years the enterprise has lagged, and it has seemed at times as if the nation had forgotten the Father of his Country. But the expression of its gratitude, if tardy, has at last found real expression, the grandeur of the finished tribute compensating in no small sense for the delay in its completion. We have in these columns so recently described the Monument that we need only refer, at this time, to some of the more interesting facts connected with it. The cost of the completed monument will aggregate $1,500,000. The shaft is 555 feet high, and the entire height, including the foundations, 592 feet. The base of the obelisk is 55 feet 1½ inches square. At 500 feet above the ground it has four sides, each of which is 35 feet wide. Its area at this point is that of a comfortable six-room house, each room of which might be 12x16. It would take more than 125 yards of carpet to cover its floor, and a man might build a pleasant Summer residence there. This square forms the base of the pyramidal top, which runs from it 55 feet until it terminates in its metallic point. This point is constructed of the largest piece of aluminum ever made. It is a pyramid 9 inches high, and weighs exactly one hundred ounces, being one-third as light as it would be if it were made of copper. Aluminum does not corrode, and it makes one of the best conductors of lightning.

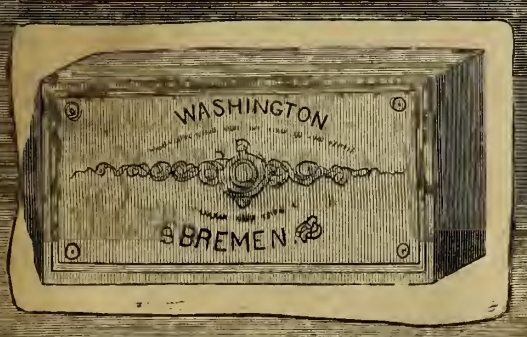
The monument is only veneered with marble, but as it is over 2 feet thick, it is substantial. It is 30 feet higher than any other work of man. The highest point now attained is by the spire of the Cathedral at Cologne, 525 feet; the next is the Cheops, 480; the Strasburg Cathedral is 463 feet, St. Peter's at Rome is 457, the Capitol at Washington is 366, and Bunker Hill Monument 220 feet.

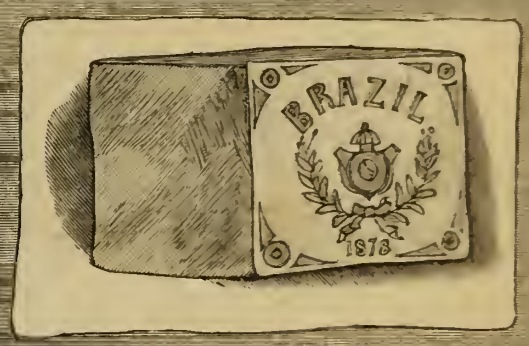
The stones of which the monument is constructed are great blocks, in some cases 9 feet long, 2 feet thick, and 3 and more feet wide. There are more than 18,000 of them. They are of white marble, and weigh several tons each. One hundred and eighty-one "memorial stones" have from first to last been contributed for use in the monument, but only 83 were set in that portion of the shaft that was built prior to 1856. Many of the others were entirely unworthy of a place, and were rejected by the commission. Among those sent was one from the Pope, several from foreign governments, and one from each of the States and Territories, excepting Oregon, Colorado and New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Indian and Alaska Territories. They will probably send stones to be used in the interior. The stone sent by Virginia is inscribed: "Virginia, who gave Washington to the country, gives this granite to his monument." One from Georgia bears the inscription, "The Union as it was; the Constitution as it is." Louisiana, which sent her stone shortly before the Civil War, bears the inscription, "Faithful to the Constitution and the Union." Michigan sends a solid copper block, 4 x 2 feet, from her mines, with silver lettering. The block sent by Brigham Young has upon it the Mormon seal, with the word, "Deseret" beneath it, the name which he chose for Utah. Another block, 3 x 1½ feet, is from Mount Vesuvius, sent by William Terrell, of Georgia. Among the stones sent from abroad is one from China, with a long inscription in Chinese characters speaking in the highest terms of Washington, and saying that in qualities of greatness he even surpassed their greatest men. There are others from Greece, Turkey, Brazil, the Grecian archipelago and elsewhere, while France, Germany and England are conspicuous by their absence in offerings of this nature.

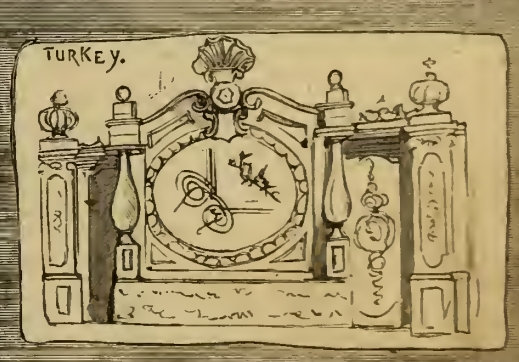
The ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument were of the most imposing character. The procession embraced over 6,000 men, and made an unusually fine display. Forming at the base of the monument, where the initial ceremonies took place, it marched along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, while salutes were fired at the Navy Yard, the Artillery headquarters and Fort Meyer. At the Capitol the procession was reviewed by the President from a stand on the eastern front. The concluding ceremonies took place in the hall of the House of Representatives, where an immense crowd assembled to listen to the addresses.

CHINA.









WASHINGTON, D. C.—DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, FEBRUARY 21ST—THE MONUMENT AND SOME OF THE "MEMORIAL STONES."—FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—SEE PAGE 27.

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNTS FROM JUNE 1775 TO JUNE 1785